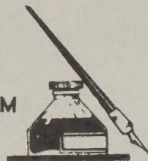


MEMO

FROM



*Richard Picker*

P.O. BOX 123 ALBERTSON

NEW YORK 11507

AREA CODE 516 • MAYFAIR 1-0763

7/30/65

Dear Eric:

Am not going to Blue Ridge, and don't know who is. Don't even plan to bid on any of the stuff, because I'd only be in competition with my own customers for the better material, and I do not need the mediocre stuff. I see that George Todd (ANA Governor) is 2nd vice pres. of the organization, so he might be there. I don't know him, but, if you do, he might be helpful to you. Don't know what else to suggest other than mail bids. On the Crosby 15, it belongs to a small dealer, who bought the colonials of the George Bauer collection. There aren't many pieces in it, the only other rarity is the New England Stiver, which is the Parmelee specimen. He bought the collection about a year ago (I think) from the estate, and tried to check the pedigrees, but to no avail. There were no records. At present, the collection is not for sale, but, I've been promised first crack if and when it is. Anton knew about this stuff, and may have had a hand in acquiring it for this dealer, or, so he claims, but, the dealer denies this. Anton is suing him. I don't know who to believe. I still hope to get it someday, so please don't spread this around, and try to keep your investigation quiet. Now, what do you know that I don't?

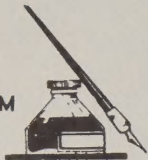
Kindest regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'R. Picker', written in a cursive style.

MEMO

FROM



*Richard Picker*

P.O. BOX 123 ALBERTSON

NEW YORK 11507

AREA CODE 516 • MAYFAIR 1-0763

P.S. After writing you, I received a phone call from one of my customers, who wanted me to take care of some bids for him at Blue Ridge, and I told him that though I couldn't make it, if I couldn't find anyone going, I'd make mail bids. I took a chance, and called Ben Douglas, and he's flying down on Friday, the 6th, just for the colonial paper section of the sale. He said that in addition to handling your bids for you, he'd be happy to check the notes, to see if they're properly described. So, get in touch with him if you find anything in the sale you want. There are some really good pieces. In addition, I asked him to have his girl type up the prices realized for me, so that we can better work on your ms. When you're in touch with him, ask him to make a copy for you, and, it would be a good idea to order a printed price list as well. Good Luck.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'R. Picker', written over the bottom right of the letter.

# JERRY'S COIN SHOP

*"Famous for Fairness"*

168 HIALEAH DRIVE • Phone 887-6873

HIALEAH, FLORIDA

JERRY E. TRALINS

AUGUST 6, 1965

MEMBERS:

ANA  
LM F.U.N. 47  
RCDA

MR. ERIC P. NEWMAN  
P.O. BOX 14020  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI  
63178

DEAR ERIC:

PLEASE EXCUSE MY RUDENESS FOR NOT WRITING SOONER, BUT I HAVE BEEN VERY BUSY IN THE STORE AND MY WIFE IS VISITING HER RELATIVES SO I AM BOOKKEEPER SALESMAN, JANITOR, AND STOCK BOY HA, HOWEVER I HAVE STILL BEEN WAITING FOR STACK'S REPLY AND WHEN IT COMES I WILL ATTEMPT TO PUT ALL FACTS I HAVE TOGETHER AND SUBMIT THEN TO YOU. IN THE MEANTIME I HAVE FOUND SOME INTERESTING FACTS OR RATHER THIS IS AN ASSUMPTION ON MY PART BUT PERHAPS AFTER YOU READ THE ENCLOSED PHOTO COPIES YOU MAY SUGGEST FURTHER WAYS TO VERIFY THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION.

SOMETHING YOU SAID TO ME ONCE ON THE TELEPHONE MADE A LOT OF SENSE. IT WAS SOMETHING ABOUT MANY UNKNOWN COINS AND NEW AREAS FOR RESEARCH WELL TO MY WAY OF THINKING I AGREE, SO IF THIS SEEMS ABSURD TAKE IT WITH A GRAIN OF SALT.

I THINK WE ALL KNOW MOST OF THE EARLY DIECUTTERS OF COLONIAL AMERICA WERE GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS (IN FACT I KNOW OF NO COIN OF WHICH DIES WERE CUT BY SOMEONE IN ANOTHER OCCUPATION) I OFTEN WONDERED THAT THESE SAME FELLOWS WERE ALSO ENGAGED IN MAKING A LIVING SO I FIGURED SOMEWHERE SOME FELLOW SAT DOWN AND WROTE DOWN ALL THESE HALLMARKS USED ON THE DINNERWARE AND BRICK A BRACK THEY MADE. SURE ENOUGH I THINK I FOUND THE DADDY REFERENCE BOOK OF ALL TIMES THIS IS THE BOOK OF OLD SILVER BY SEYMOUR B. WYLER PUBLISHER IS CROWN PUBLISHERS OF NEW YORK IN THIS WONDERFUL REFERENCE IS A LISTING OF OVER 20,000 SILVER AND GOLDSMITHS OF THE WORLD INCLUDING AMERICA WHERE JOHN HULL AND PAUL REVERE ETC. ARE LISTED AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF ALL KNOWN HALLMARKS USED BY THEM AND THE DATES THESE MEN WERE IN BUSINESS. I BECAME SO FASCINATED WITH THE LOAD OF UNATTRIBUTED US COINS WITH INITIALS THAT WERE UNLISTED IN THE COUNTERSTAMPS OF MERCHANTS ETC. BOOKS THAT I BEGAN LOOKING UP THE DIFFERENT STAMPS THAT I HAD IN STOCK FOR RESEARCH AND FOUND SEVERAL EARLY ONES. IT WAS WHILE DOING THIS THAT I RAN ACROSS A PARTICULAR STAMP IVS (OF WHICH NOTE THE PHOTO OF PAGE) BELONGED TO A JOHANNIS VANDERSPIEGEL OF NEW YORK OF COURSE THIS WAS NEW AMSTERDAM WHICH IMMEDIATELY I THOUGHT OF THE NEW ENGLAND STIVER TO MY WAY OF THINKING THE REDBOOK BY YEOMAN \_\_\_\_\_ STATES THESE COINS WERE MADE IN HOLLAND WELL MOST CERTAINLY WORKMANSHIP OF THE PERIOD IN HOLLAND WAS COMPLETELY PROFFESIONAL AND I DOUBT THAT THEY WOULD HAVE MADE INVERTED N'S AND MOST CERTAINLY WOULD HAVE TURNED OUT A BETTER PRODUCT THAN THIS. SINCE MOST SILVER AND GOLDSMITHS WERE PERHAPS NOVICES AT DIESINKING I WOULD THINK THESE DIES WERE INDEED MADE BY A NOVICE AND REFERENCE PINETREE COINAGE ETC. OF THIS SAME PERIOD. ALSO NOTE SOME OF THE PREPOSTEROUS STATEMENTS MADE IN REDBOOK FOR INSTANCE "I STIVER VON CONNECTICUT" ~~WELL THE DUTCH~~



ERIC, I CAN NOT BELIEVE THAT THIS COIN CIRCULATED IN THE LARGEST COLONY OF AMERICA AND ONLY ONE OR TWO ARE KNOWN. PERSONALLY I BELIEVE THIS TO BE THE FIRST AMERICAN STORE CARD AND MOST CERTAINLY MADE BY THIS JOHHANIS FELLOW ALSO IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT ALL INTERPRETATIONS OF THIS COIN PRIOR HAVE BEEN READING THE COIN RIGHT TO LEFT WHEREAS IF YOU RED IT UP AND DOWN YOU HAVE XX I S  
V C

EXCLUDING THAT PREPOSTEROUS VON CONNECTICUT THING I THINK THAT IT COULD STAND FOR ~~XX~~ JOHHANIS VANDERSPEIGELS COIN OR PERHAPS ~~XX~~ LAST LETTER BEING CURRENCY DUE TO THE SMALL CHANGE PROBLEM, MOST OF THE DUTCH MERCHANTS OF THE PERIOD I WOULD THINK WOULD USE THERE OWN COIN AND (REFERENCE THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANIES VOC)(OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY) OR MOST CERTAINLY THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM OF HOLLAND WHICH WAS IN BY NO MEANS SHORT SUPPLY ALSO IF YOU AND I HAD A STEAMSHIP LINE TO ~~XXX~~ AN ABORIGINE VILLAGE AND THEY DIDNT HAVE SMALL CHANGE WE CERTAINLY WOULD CARRY ENOUGH OF UNCLE SAM'S LINCOLN CENTS TO COVER ANY DEFICIENCY AND SINCE NEW AMSTERDAM WAS PREDOMINATELY DUTCH DURING THIS PERIOD IT WOULD NOT SEEM UNREASONABLE THAT ~~XXX~~ DUTCH COINS WOULD BE READILY ACCEPTED.

IN GENERAL I BELIEVE THIS BOOK AND A EARLY NEWSPAPER OR CITY DIRECTORY OR THE RECORDS OF ANOTHER CONTEMPORARY BUSINESS OF THE TIMES WOULD UNCOVER THE POSSIBLE ANSWER AS TO WHERE THIS FELLOWS BUSINESS WAS OR PERHAPS SOMETHING HE BOUGHT THAT COULD BE CONSTRUED AS COIN GE EQUIPMENT ETC. I WOULD ~~BE~~ GREATLY APPRECIATE ANY HELP OR YOUR OPINIONS X ON THIS, AT ANY RATE I THINK YOU WILL AGREE THIS IS A BETTER GUESS THAN THE REDBOOK'S HYPOTHESIS.....

ERIC I AM ENCLOSING A LOUSY ATTEMPT AT A PHOTO OF THE DIE TRIALS I HAVE HAD TWO DOZEN TRIES WITH MY PHOTOGRAPHER AND WANT TO SEND YOU BETTER PICTURES THAN THIS. SO LET ME TRY ANOTHER PHOTOGRAPHER AND SEE IF WE CAN GET THEM PLEASE DONT FEEL I AM FORGETFUL ITS JUST THAT I WANT NICE PHOTO'S, I ALSO ALSO SENT THEM TO DICK PICKER AND HE JUST DIDNT HAVE TIME TO GET THE PICTURES SO I WILL GET THEM FOR YOU AND HE.

I THINK THIS HALLMARKS OF SILVER AND GOLDSMITHS BOOK HOLDS HUNDREDS OF INTERESTING SECRETS ~~REMARK~~ THAT PERHAPS HAVE BEEN OVERLOOKED AS THEY WERE NOT DIRECTLY ~~XXX~~ CONNECTED WITH STATE COINAGE LAWS ETC. PERHAPS MANY OF THESE EARLY CONTRACTORS FARMED OUT THE WORK OF CUTTING DIES, ALSO I BELIEVE THAT SOME OF THE EARLY STATE COPPERS WERE CAST COUNTERFEITS MADE BY PERHAPS SOME PERSON DIRECTLY USING CASTING EQUIPMENT ALSO MIGHT BE THE CASE FOR MANY OF THE ILLEGAL COPPERS, THAT WERE STRUCK COINS FROM CUT DIES MADE BY SOME OBSCURE SILVERSMITH WHOSE BUSINESS MIGHT HAVE BEEN BAD. MY REASONS FOR SAYING THIS ARE ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ IN A REASONABLY WELL TODO COLONIAL COMMUNITY AND LOWER MIDDLE CLASS ANYONE WHO WAS HIS OWN MAN HAD HIS COINS MADE INTO SILVER DINNER WARE FOR HIS TABLE AND I GUESS THIS WAS THE STATUS SYMBOL OF THE TIMES AND PROBABLY WHY MANY SILVER ISSUES ARE SCARCE. THEREFORE ANY SILVER SMITH WHO CONTINUALLY WORKED WITH MONEY CERTAINLY WOULD BECOME FAMILIAR AND IF HE WAS WORTH HIS SALT AS A CRAFTSMAN COULD INDEED TURN OUT SOME SPLENDID COPIES OF GENUINE COINS. INCIDENTALLY I HAVE ALSO FOUND A BOOK PERTAINING TO EARLY CABINET MAKERS WHICH I THINK COULD BE OF GREAT HELP IN YOUR PENNDING WORK ON SIGNERS OF COLONIAL NOTES WHICH ~~XX~~ WHILE I AM ON THIS SUBJECT LEADS ME TO A QUESTION WHO WAS "THOMAS MORRIS" I HAVE HIS SIGNATURE ON A FEB 16, 1776 FUGIO NOTE ALSO I HAVE A NICE XF AU LEWIS MORRIS SIGNATURE ON A SEVEN DOLLAR BILL OF SAME SERIES OF COURSE I KNOW WHO GOUVENOR, LEWIS AND ROBERT WERE BUT I NEVER HEARD OF THOMAS IT IS ABBREVIATED THO MORRIS AND BEARS A RESEMBLANCE TO THE SIGNATURE OF ROBERT LAST NAME PORTION.



ERIC I WILL BE AT THE ANA SHOW IN HOUSTON AND WILL BE ASSOCIATED WITH SIDNEY SMITH AT HIS TABLE I WILL WORK WITH HIM AT SHOW AND I WILL HAVE MY INVENTORY OF COLONIAL COINAGE AND STATE COPPERS AND PAPER(OF WHICH I HAVE A FEW REALLY RARE NOTES) I AM LOOKING FORWARD WITH GREAT ~~XXXX~~ ANTICIPATION AS I HAVE SO MANY QUESTIONS TO ASK THAT IT TAKES TOO LONG TO PUT ON PAPER AS YOU CAN NOTICE BY THE LENGTH OF THIS LETTER HA.

I AM JUST A SMALL FULL TIME COIN DEALER AND I DO NOT DEAL IN MODERN SPECULATIVE MATERIAL I PRIMARY TRY TO SELL ALL COINS OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WORLD.

INCIDENTALLY A GROUP OF LOCAL COIN DEALERS OF WHICH I AM ONE HAVE FORMED A FLORIDA COIN DEALERS ASSN TO FIGHT ALL THESE ALTERED DATES ETC. AND TO HAVE NO OTHER FUNCTION THAN TO PROSECUTE ALL OFFENDERS FENCES ETC. WE HAVE MADE THE DUES FAIRLY HIGH AND HAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO SPEND TO GET RID OF THE NEFARIOUS CHARACTERS IN OUR AREA THIS ORGANIZATION WILL BE STATE WIDE AND WE THINK IF EACH STATE WOULD FORM ONE SIMILAR TO OURS BYLAWS ~~ETC~~ AND REGULATIONS I THINK THIS WOULD DO WONDERS IN CUTTING OUT SOME OF ~~THE~~ THE SO CALLED NUMISMATISTS.. I WILL SEND IN MY NEXT CORRESPONDENCE OUR BYLAWS AND ~~ETC~~ REGULATIONS AND I THINK ~~EX~~ THIS IS WHAT THE COIN BUSINESS NEEDS.

ALSO ANY INFORMATION AS TO WHAT IS ON THE EDGE LETTERING OF ~~XXXX~~ THE OTHER KNOWN DIE TRIALS WOULD BE GREATLY APPRECIATED AS WELL AS A LIST OF WHO HAS WHAT IS KNOWN. I HOPE STACKS WILL FURNISH THE INFORMATION SOON AND AS I AM PRETTY MUCH AT A STANDSTILL I CONSULTED BOOKS ON CONDER TOKENS OR RATHER BRITISH TOKENS OR EVASIONS AND K HAVE HAD NO RESULTS WORTH MENTIONING I REALLY APPRECIATE YOUR EFFORTS ALONG THESE LINES AS I WOULD LIKE TO LIST ALL KNOWN PIECES. INCIDENTALLY RICHARD PICKER TURNED THE PAIR OF TRIALS DOWN AND I STILL FEEL AN ITEM AS THERE ARE INDEED PRICED CORRECTLY AS IN MY OPINION LESS IMPORTANT MATERIAL ~~OF~~ OF WHICH AUTHENTICITY IS MOST CERTAINLY ~~IS~~ QUESTIONED IS OFFERED AND SOLD AT MUCH HIGHER PRICES. OF COURSE NO ONE REALLY KNOWS THE VALUE OF ANY ~~XXXX~~ ITEM AS THIS CAN ONLY BE ~~X~~ DETERMINED AS BY WHAT IT BRINGS BUT SINCERELY THE PLEASURE THEY BRING ME IS INDEED WORTH THE PRICE...

WELL AS YOU CAN SEE I AM A PRETTY POOR TYPIST AND MY FINGERS ARE NUMB SO I BETTER CLOSE NOW AND I AM LOOKING FORWARD TO HEARING FROM YOU SOON AND PLEASE EXCUSE THE DELAY IN WRITING.

KINDEST REGARDS

SINCERELY YOURS

JERRY J. TRALING

P.S. ALSO NOTE POSSIBILITY OF JACOBUS VAN DESPIEGEL CIRCA 1668 THROUGH 1708 ALSO NEW YORKE TOKEN COULD HAVE BEEN MADE BY ONE OF THESE CHAPS BUT THE ENGRAVING IS FAR SUPERIOR ON IT...

# JERRY'S COIN SHOP

*"Famous for Fairness"*

168 HIALEAH DRIVE • Phone 887-6873

HIALEAH, FLORIDA

JERRY E. TRALINS

MEMBERS:

ANA

LM F.U.N. 47

RCDA

MY REASON FOR DECIDING ON JOHANNIS VANDERSPEIGEL OVER  
JACOBUS DE SPEIGEIL IS THAT JOHANNIS IS THE ONLY ONE OF THE PERIOD WHO  
ALWAYS USED IVS AS NOTE PICTURE JACOBUS ALSO IN ~~XXXX~~ EARLY YEARS  
USED SIV MORE THAN LIKELY SINCE JOHANNIS ALSO USED IVS AND POSSIBLY TO  
AVOID CONFLICT OF THE TWO FIRMS AND JOHANNIS IS EARLIEST AND CONSISTANT


REVERSE CUTS DONT COME OUT TO WELL ON MY COPY MACHINE BUT I HOPE YOU CAN  
SEE THESE HALLMARKS .....



DECKER, J.  
New York, N.Y. .... 1800 **JDECKER**

DELAGROW, ANDREW  
Philadelphia, Pa. .... 1785

DELANO, JAMES  
New Bedford, Mass. .... 1784

DE LAROUX, JOHN  
New Orleans, La. .... 1823 \*  \*

DELAUNAY, JEAN  
New York, N.Y. .... 1845

DEMILT, ANDREW  
New York, N.Y. .... 1805 **DEMILT**


DEMOMOCK, JOHN  
Boston, Mass. .... 1798

DEMORSEY, JEAN  
New Orleans, La. .... 1823

DEMORT, JOHN  
New York, N.Y. .... 1810

DEMORT, LUCIEN  
New York, N.Y. .... 1810

DENISE, JOHN  
New York, N.Y. .... 1798 **JD JD**

DENISE, JOHN  
Philadelphia, Pa. .... 1808 

DENISE, JOHN & TUNIS  
South Kingstown, R.I. .... 1779 **J&TD J&TD**

DENISON, T.  
Unknown .... 1790 **T-DENISON**

DENNIS, EREMBEUS  
Hartford, Conn. .... 1808

DENNIS & FITCH  
Troy, N.Y. .... 1808

DENNIS, GEORGE, Jr.  
Norwich, Conn. .... 1779

DE PARISIEN, OTTO PAUL  
New York, N.Y. .... 1788  

DE PEREZIANO, OTTO  
New York, N.Y. .... 1788


DE PEYSTER, WILLIAM  
New York, N.Y. .... 1788





DE RIEMER, CORNELIUS R.  
Ithaca, N.Y. .... 1804

DE RIEMER, JACOB R.  
New York, N.Y. .... 1808

DE RIEMER & MEAD  
Ithaca, N.Y. .... 1831

DE RIEMER, PETER  
New York, N.Y. .... 1738-1814 **PDR**

DESHON, DANIEL  
New London, Conn. .... 1697-1791 

DE SPIEGEL, JACOBUS VAN  
New York, N.Y. .... 1688-1788    

DESQUET & TANGUY  
Philadelphia, Pa. .... 1806

DESURET, LEWIS  
Philadelphia, Pa. .... 1799

DEVERELL, JOHN  
Boston, Mass. .... 1794-1815 **Deverell**

DEVERELL, JOHN  
Boston, Mass. .... 1795

DEXTER, JOHN  
Marble, Mass. .... 1798

DE YOUNG, MICHAEL  
Baltimore, Md. .... 1814 **MD-YOUNG**

DICKERSON, N. & CO.  
Philadelphia, Pa. .... 1815

DICKERSON, JOHN  
Morristown, Mass. .... 1778

DICKINSON, JONATHAN  
Philadelphia, Pa. .... 1794

DICKINSON & ROBINSON  
Philadelphia, Pa. .... 1798

DIMMOCK, JOHN  
New York, N.Y. .... 1801

DIMOND, ISAAC M.  
New York, N.Y. .... 1800

DISBROW, G. E.  
New York, N.Y. .... 1805 **DISBROW**

DIXWELL, BASIL  
Boston, Mass. .... 1788

DIXWELL, JOHN  
Boston, Mass. .... 1808-1788 **ID**

DOANE, JOSHUA  
Providence, R. I. .... 1808 **DOANE DOANE**

DOBBS  
New York, N.Y. .... 1798

DOBLEMAN, FREDERICK  
Philadelphia, Pa. .... 1812

DOBLEMAN, F. F. G.  
Philadelphia, Pa. .... 1810

DODGE, BENJAMIN  
Boston, Mass. .... 1808

DODGE, EZEKIEL  
New York, N.Y. .... 1798

DODGE, EERA  
New London, Conn. .... 1787

DODGE, JOHN  
New York, N.Y. .... 1798 **J-DODGE**

DODGE, NEHEMIAH  
Providence, R. I. .... 1788 **N-DODGE**

DODGE, SERIL  
Providence, R. I. .... 1788-1808 ☆ **S-DODGE** ☆

DOLE, D. N.  
Petersmouth, N.H. .... 1806 **D-DOLE**

THIS GUY  
I FORGOT TO  
MENTION IN  
LETTER  
ALSO

↑↑↑  
S  
IV

↑↑↑  
IVS

Reverse Cuts dont show to good on my machine



TRIPLER, CHRISTIAN  
New York, N.Y. .... 1794

TROLL, WILLIAM  
Philadelphia, Pa. .... 1810

TROTH, JAMES  
Pittsburgh, Pa. .... 1800

TROTT & BROOKS  
New London, Conn. .... 1798

TROTT & CLEVELAND  
New London, Conn. .... 1798-1794

TROTT, GEORGE  
Boston, Mass. .... 1765

TROTT, J. P.  
New London, Conn. .... 1769

TROTT, J. P. & SON  
New London, Conn. .... 1829

TROTT, J. PROCTOR  
New London, Conn. .... 1798

TROTT, JOHN PROCTOR  
New London, Conn. .... 1798

TROTT, JONATHAN  
Boston, Mass. .... 1771

TROTT, JONATHAN, Jr.  
New London, Conn. .... 1800

TROTT & SON, JOHN P.  
New London, Conn. .... 1829

TROTT, THOMAS  
Boston, Mass. .... 1761-1777

TRUAX, HENRY, R.  
Albany, N.Y. .... 1815

TRUMBUL, RICHARD  
Boston, Mass. .... 1767

TUCKER, DANIEL  
Portland, Me. .... 1781

TUCKER, J. W.  
New York, N.Y. .... 1803

TURNER, JAMES  
Boston, Mass. .... 1759

TUTHILL, CHRISTOPHER  
Philadelphia, Pa. .... 1751

TUTTLE, BETHUEL  
New Haven, Conn. .... 1800

TUTTLE, WILLIAM  
New Haven, Conn. .... 1821

TYLER, ANDREW  
Boston, Mass. .... 1800-1741

TYLER & CO., JOHN M.  
Boston, Mass. .... 1840

TYLER, DAVID  
Boston, Mass. .... 1769-1804

TYLER, D. M.  
Boston, Mass. .... 1810

TYLER, GEORGE  
Boston, Mass. .... 1740-1785

UBELIN, FREDERICK  
Philadelphia, Pa. .... 1773

UFFORD, & BURDICK  
New Haven, Conn. .... 1814

UNDERHILL, ANDREW  
New York, N.Y. .... 1790

UNDERHILL, THOMAS  
New York, N.Y. .... 1779

UNDERHILL & VEENON  
New York, N.Y. .... 1787

UNDERWOOD, JOHN  
Philadelphia, Pa. .... 1797

VAIL, ELIJAH  
Troy, N.Y. .... 1838

VAISSIERE, VICTOR  
New York, N.Y. .... 1816

VALET, PETER  
New York, N.Y. .... 1787

VALLEE, ANTOINE  
New Orleans, La. .... 1833

VAN BERGEN, JOHN  
Albany, N.Y. .... 1823

VAN BEUREN, PETER  
New York, N.Y. .... 1798

VAN BEUREN, WILLIAM  
New York, N.Y. .... 1790

VANDEBURGH, CORNELIUS  
New York, N.Y. .... 1697

VANDERHAN, J.  
Philadelphia, Pa. .... 1740

VANDERHAUL  
Philadelphia, Pa. .... 1740

VANDERSPIEGEL  
New York, N.Y. .... 1761

VANDERSPIEGEL, JACOBUS  
New York, N.Y. .... 1762

VANDERSPIEGEL, JOHANNIS  
New York, N.Y. .... 1697

VAN DYKE, PETER  
New York, N.Y. .... 1694-1730

DT DT DT

DMTYLER

GT

U

UGB

AU A-UNDERHILL

U-U

U-U U-U

V

V-B

WVB

VB

V

V-V V-V

VVB VVB VVB

V-B V-B V-B V-B

? Probably  
one of  
below  
or  
DE  
SPEIGEL



Massachusetts Historical Society

1154 BOYLSTON STREET · BOSTON 15

August 6, 1965

Mr. Eric P. Newman  
6450 Cecil Avenue  
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

A preliminary report on the Confederatio piece:

I have searched our collection and find only one. There is no other piece with the word "Confederatio" on it.

I am not at all certain that this is the same piece you mention since I do not know Crosby's work and we do not seem to have it, I cannot be certain. This one appears on page 39 of Yeoman's Guide, 17th edition.

Enclosed is a pencil rub with arrows showing the same axis. A rubber stamp pad impression is also enclosed for what it may be worth.

Mr. Rideout has examined the piece and feels that it is genuine. He is to weigh it for us and will photograph it for you.

I have not yet found the Appleton list but will let you know as soon as I do.

Sincerely,

*John D. Cushing*

John D. Cushing, Librarian

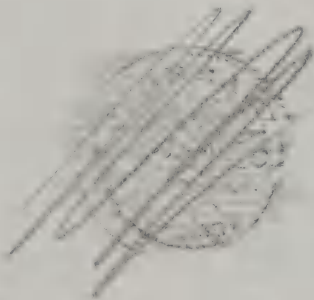
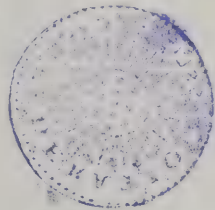
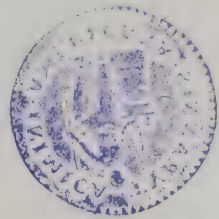
JDC/g  
Enclosures

P.S. Mr. Rideout has weightd the coin and makes it one guinea weight (5 drams, 8 grains) plus the weight of the enclosed pins. A local pharmacy weighs it at 227 1/2 grains.

Mr. Newman  
August 6, 1965  
Page 2.

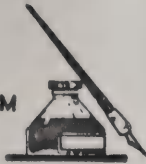
Mr. Rideout has photographed the coin and will  
send on slides if you wish.





MEMO

FROM



Richard Picker

*Put in Howard Spain  
file!*

P.O. BOX 123 ALBERTSON

NEW YORK 11507

AREA CODE 516 • MAYFAIR 1-0763

8/6/65

Dear Eric:

In cleaning out my files, I ran across this from 1959, and thought that it might have some interest for you. If so, fine, if not, toss it in the basket. Am anxious to know if your sleuthing has produced any results. Did you receive the Stiver from Dokus?

Kindest regards,

Sincerely,



MEMO

FROM



*Richard Picker*

P.O. BOX 123 ALBERTSON

NEW YORK 11507

AREA CODE 516 • MAYFAIR 1-0763

8/31/65

Dear Eric:

Thanks for the letter and for the return of the Confederatio. I called Dokus and found that he hadn't sent the Stiver to you. He was waiting until he could get it shot at ANS. I told him that you could do this, and since ANS has a backlog of about 4500 items in their photo dept, and the photographer is on vacation, he told me that he'd send it on to you. I read the parts of your letter that related to authenticity, etc. to him, but none of the parts that implied that you were suspicious that the pieces may not have legal title. There are no further developments regarding his law suit with Anton, and he feels that he'd best keep the collection intact until it is settled. Frankly, I'd just as soon wait and see ~~h~~ that there is clear legal title all the way around. I told him that you'd send him a print of this piece, and I think that if you did, it might spur him into sending the Stiver, if he hasn't already decided to do so. By the way, I'd also like a print. Was just interrupted by a phone call from a friend who heard on the radio that Morris Claif (old time Brooklyn dealer) was robbed this afternoon, bound and gagged. No other details except that he valued his stolen material at \$50,000. As for purchase records, etc. on the Bauer material, it might be advisable for you to follow that up directly. Dokus told me that he could gain none of this info from the estate. However, if George Bauer knew that

MEMO

FROM



*Richard Picker*

-2-

P.O. BOX 123 ALBERTSON

NEW YORK 11507

AREA CODE 516 • MAYFAIR 1-0763

he didn't have clear title, or, even suspected it, I doubt that he would have exhibited anything, and, I distinctly recall the Stiver being exhibited at the Boston ANA convention in 1960. Meanwhile, I was hoping that you would change your mind and get to Houston. Though most dealers complained of the lack of business, I did quite nicely. Today I heard that some of the Yale pieces were offered, sold, and picked up there!! I heard nothing of this down there, and still don't know what pieces. In Houston, I purchased a sheet of four R.I. Notes, May, 1786, 1Sh., 6d, 2½Sh., 9d. #6900. Do you have any notes about this? I'm enclosing a note that I've been doing some work on. Didn't get very far, but feel that you may be able to supply further info. The Blue Ridge sale had a miserable 2 pound specimen that brought \$80. What further info can you supply on this? The large serial number, in view of the fact that so few were printed could mean either of two things: 1. it's a counterfeit. 2. They continued serial numbers from past issues. Nothing else of importance. Call or write when you can, and, of course, if you get up this way, a visit will always be welcome. Oh yes, Lester told me that he was unsuccessful in trying to obtain the gold'restrikes' in England. Were you??

Kindest regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'R. Picker', written in a cursive style.

MEMO

FROM



*Richard Picker*

P.O. BOX 123 ALBERTSON

NEW YORK 11507

AREA CODE 516 • MAYFAIR 1-0763

L.S.    A Joseph Garside may contact you in reference to taking some pictures in color for the Slide collection of his San Diego club. He's shot a number of my coins at various conventions, and, as far as I know, he's OK. He carries his own portable equipment with him, and the work that he produces is excellent. You ~~might make a deal with him to let~~  
~~xi~~ him shoot your stuff in trade for prints of them, as well as the others he already has. if you should want to build such a library. He has some good stuff on film. Your club might appreciate it, if you're active in it.



# DAVID L. DOKUS

*Dealer in Coin and Currency*

315 MOUNTAIN AVE.      MURRAY HILL, N. J.

September 3, 1965

Mr. Eric P. Newman  
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.  
400 Washington Ave.  
St. Louis 2, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

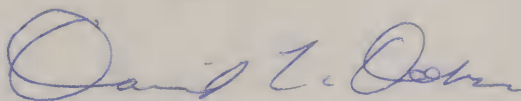
As discussed with Dick Picker, I'm enclosing the New England Stiver.

I had promised photographs of it and was waiting for the AMS photographer to return from vacation. Dick suggested that probably you would want to photograph it and might be willing to furnish some prints.

The stiver is from the George J. Bauer collection and matches in detail the Parmalee plate. I haven't been able to trace its ownership subsequent to Parmalee and prior to Bauer.

I would like to have your comments on the Confederatio. Again I have promised photographs and would appreciate prints.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "David L. Dokus". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "David" being more prominent and the last name "Dokus" following in a similar style.

David L. Dokus

DLD/d

October 4, 1965

Mr. Richard Picker

Eric P. Newman

Dear Dick,

I shudder to tell you that, in my opinion, I have logic which shows the Stiver to be an artificial coin. The three N's are backwards and on the study of the coin I note that the lettering was punched into the die. A punch would have N's made normally and, therefore, the mistake of the backward N is deliberate and is a copy of the mistake made on Massachusetts coinage. In Massachusetts coinage punches for the letters were not used. I suspect that Brother Betts was the perpetrator.

Naturally, there are all kinds of other inconsistencies, such as Dutch lions on a New England piece.

Please think over my logic and see whether you are inclined to agree.

Sincerely,

EPN/atb

Mr. David L. Dokus

Eric P. Newman

Dear Mr. Dokus:

I was on vacation when the New England Stiver arrived. I have taken its picture and will furnish you with some prints, as you desire.

You did not ask for any comments with respect to the Stiver but you did ask for them with respect to the Confederatio.

Would you clarify this point.

Sincerely yours,

EPH/atb  
CC: Mr. Richard Pieker

P.O.Box 14020  
St.Louis, Missouri 63178



# DAVID L. DOKUS

*Dealer in Coin and Currency*

315 MOUNTAIN AVE.      MURRAY HILL, N. J.


October 6, 1965

Mr. Eric P. Newman  
P.O. Box 14020  
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

Referring to your memo of October 4, I'm afraid this is just a problem of semantics. No point of deliberate omission was intended on my part. I assumed my sending of the stiver indicated my interest in your valued comments and opinions on it.

Sincerely,

  
David L. Dokus

DM/d  
GC-n.ricker

# Massachusetts Historical Society

1154 BOYLSTON STREET  
BOSTON 15, MASSACHUSETTS

October 8, 1965

Mr. Eric P. Newman  
Numismatic Education Society  
6450 Cecil Avenue  
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

Thank you for yours of 5 October in re the Stiver and the Confederatio cent.

First, I want to state emphatically that I am very much interested in establishing the fact that either or both of these pieces belonged to us at any time. I would even venture that I am more vitaly interested than are you. As a result of this interest, I have abandoned all other work for days at a time in order to search all possible records, both manuscript and printed; but I can find not one shred of evidence, or even a suggestion, that we ever owned the coins or that Mr. Appleton did.

I now turn to you for specific help, and it must be very specific:

- 1.) I have checked Crosby very carefully and find no mention of our ownership or Mr. Appleton's ownership.
- 2.) We do not have the Seaby catalogue of 1873.
- 3.) The Parmalee Catalogue of 1890 we do have, and I note the Stiver is #349. Ours is a hand priced catalogue indicating that the piece sold for \$30.00, but the purdaser is not listed.

If your copy of Crosby mentions us, I would appreciate a Xerox copy of the citation linking us to the Stiver. If you find any other printed reference to the same effect, I would appreciate a Xerox copy of the citation or a specific reference by author, title, and page that we can check here in Boston.



Mr. Newman  
October 8, 1965  
Page 2.

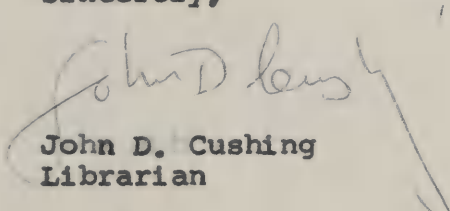
I do not want to appear demanding, for I am not, but every lead that I have had from any coin man in the neighborhood has culminated in a "dead end." If you can provide me with even the most tenuous foothold, I shall explore the path to the end.

Finally, on next Thursday, the 14th, we have our annual meeting. If I can have data in hand by that time, it would be most helpful.

As to the copies of Appleton's and Storer's lists, I see no reason why you may not have copies of the sections in mention, but I shall want to take it up first with the persons directly concerned (hoping thereby to revive their interest in the collection).

With my very warmest thanks for your interest, and for any further help you can afford us, I am

Sincerely,



John D. Cushing  
Librarian

JDC/g

October 12, 1965

Mr. John D. Cushing, Librarian  
Massachusetts Historical Society  
1154 Boylston Street  
Boston 15, Mass.

Dear Mr. Cushing:

As to the New England Stiver, the Seaby Catalogue shows it to have been part of the Seaby Collection in 1873. The Parmelee Catalogue shows it to have been sold in 1890. Where it has been from 1890 until 1960 has never been recorded. I was told by B.G. Johnson, over twenty-five years ago, that it belonged to the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Since you have a copy of Crosby, you will note that coins on Plate 7, Nos. 12, 14 and 15-A all belonged to Appleton, as described on page 318. No. 15-A is a combination of the Washington Head and the Eagle reverse.

On page 322 it states that Appleton had LIBER NATUS NEO EBORACUS. On page 337 it states Appleton had a New England Elephant token; on page 321, a Clinton Cent; on pages 324/6, several Granby tokens; on page 304, the Massachusetts Cent, etc. Do you have all of these coins? From what you tell me you are certainly missing one or more of the Confederations.

Crosby's listing of ownership is 1875 and Mr. Appleton was a vigorous collector for many, many years thereafter.

You indicated that you had a list made in 1912 and I wonder if that was made by Mr. Appleton, himself, or by his estate, or by a third party.

I agree with you that we have run against a blank wall unless you get some evidence which is meaningful. If there are no inventories which include the pieces, then the situation is sad.



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October 12, 1965

Mr. John D. Cushing, Librarian  
Massachusetts Historical Society

As soon as you are in a position to let us have copies  
of the early American sections that will be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC  
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

# Massachusetts Historical Society

1154 BOYLSTON STREET  
BOSTON 15, MASSACHUSETTS

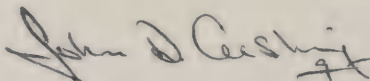
October 15, 1965

Mr. Eric P. Newman  
Numismatic Education Society  
6450 Cecil Avenue  
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

A hasty note to thank you for  
your help. I shall keep you posted on  
developments and get you copies  
of the list in mention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John D. Cushing". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and a stylized "C". There is a small mark at the end of the signature that looks like a checkmark or a flourish.

John D. Cushing  
Librarian

JDC/g

November 1, 1965

Mr. David L. Dokus  
315 Mountain Avenue  
Murray Hill, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Dokus:

I have been working on the Stiver, off and on, and merely wanted you to know that I have traced it back to 1865. I have had it photographed and enclose herewith enlargements of each side.

The reason my research has been slowed down is because I have to prepare a talk for Roosevelt University, in Chicago, as part of a numismatic course, and that will be finished shortly.

Sincerely,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC  
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb



From Picheu

12/27/65

Dear Eric:

Please pardon this paper, but, since this is probably going to be a long letter, I'll use long paper. First on the 24th, I got the first section of the paper money as off to Ben, along with a little something extra. You may have it by now. I'll appreciate your comments on all of my comments. I'd also like to know what you think about the idea of sending on copies of the ms to Ben and me, so that we can go over the entire thing, including the part that we didn't get to see, and then having a meeting, where we could discuss the book in total. If this sounds good, we might try to include Ken Bressett, who may be able to come up with some good ideas. If this sounds good, he should also have a copy in advance. This will give us all some time to go over it, and possibly come up with suggestions that might be better than 'after thoughts' after the book is published. Still in the paper money field, I've had an inquiry about a RICHARD LOCKWOOD who "signed continental paper money for N.J. or Maryland". That's the way it was posed to me. R.L.\* seems to sound familiar, but, I can't seem to find his name listed in anything that I have. Do you know what he might have signed?? Still on paper, I'm enclosing what is left of the items that you originally wanted. Can you find anything here that would be fair trade for the E3 N.J. note that you were so nice to let me have? Howard Spain sent me a copy of the letter that he sent you, asking you to return his notes directly to him. He did give you a few digs, but, don't feel too badly towards him. If you ever meet him, you'll find that he's a very nice and sweet person, and is really sincere in his collecting. He wanted your \$500. note so bad, that he could taste it, and now I guess he feels a little let down, especially after he told me that he tried to trade you out of it a number of years ago, and it was at my suggestion that he let me try.

On to coins. I've finally had a chance to look carefully at the blow up of the stiver that you sent. The 'E's, both being damaged in the same manner does lead to the conclusion that the letters were from punches. Also, the filled in portion of the left angle of the 'N's. If this is true, they must have been very crude, home made punches, because, in ~~THIS~~ + other respects, the letters seem to be just hand made. When you go to the trouble to make punches, I should imagine that you would also go to the trouble to make good ones, especially if you're well versed enough in the art of making punches to be able to make ~~hxx~~ them. Outside of the similarity of these two letters (the only ones that are repeated), I see ~~xx~~ nothing on this print to indicate that the letters were punched rather than cut. Perhaps this is enough, but, though I may agree with you, someone must take the other side if we're going to find an answer that will hold ~~water~~. Assuming that they were made with punches. Your contention is that the 'N's are reversed deliberately. I'd say that if they were punches, the work is so crude, that whoever made them could just as well have made the 'N's reversed because ~~xx~~ he just didn't have enough skill to make good punches. If they were from a professional set of punches, the other letters would have been better formed. I go along with the punching theory because of the similarity of the two repeated letters. But, in order to confirm that portion, what other evidence did you find that would indicate punching rather than cutting? Then you mention 'Brother Betts'. Did he cut or punch?? I was under the impression that he cut. Is this wrong?? You also mentioned 'other inconsistencies', 'such as Dutch Lions on a N.E. coin'. That's only one. What are the others that made you put that in the plural? We can probably find dozens of cases of inconsistencies (1 or 2 per coin) in coins that we know to be legitimate. How about the Isabella 25¢? Without documentation, future generations might feel that this was an unauthorized piece because it pictured a Spanish Queen on a U.S. coin. What other evidence do you have? Or, what other theories? Or what???

If the photo of the Pine Tree III that I sent previously puzzled you somewhat, and if you agreed that it was just an earlier state of 36, which I believe, then please tell me what you make of this! I've examined the coin, and have it here. If you don't believe what you see, and would like to examine it yourself, I'm sure that I can borrow it for this purpose. (IT'S BEING RETURNED TO THE OWNER TOMORROW)

\* MAYBE HE'S SOMEONE ON THE 'BOOBS TUBE'

December 27, 1965

Mr. Kenneth Bressett

Eric P. Newman

Dear Ken:

I believe you remembered the exact convention in which George J. Bauer exhibited the New England Stiver, in Boston, or in New England. You said you saw it.

Could you give me a clue so that I could determine when that convention was?

Sincerely,

EPN/atb

**WHITMAN  
PUBLISHING  
COMPANY**



*Subsidiary of Western Publishing Company, Inc.*

1220 MOUND AVENUE • RACINE, WISCONSIN 53404

December 31, 1965

Mr. Eric P. Newman  
6450 Cecil Avenue  
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Eric:

Many thanks for taking the time to go over Lynn Glaser's article. I appreciate your comments and am happy to have the corrections and suggestions that you made. I think I will use the article simply because we need something to take up space. I will, of course, make the appropriate corrections.

I am very sorry, but I cannot remember the exact convention at which I saw the New England Stiver. As near as I can recall, it was an upstate New York show somewhere around Syracuse or possibly the Binghamton Show in 1962. I seem to recall that it was just shortly after Mr. Bauer's death and that the material was exhibited by his son.

I have received your material for the first part of the Paper Money book and will start reading it right after the first of the year. I heard from Hannibal today, and although our key man there is on vacation, someone else is trying to set type on the chapter they have. I will keep prodding them in the hope that we get something set as quickly as possible.

My New Hampshire vacation was a grand success. The traveling was excellent and we all enjoyed ourselves.

Best wishes to you and the family for a Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

WHITMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

Kenneth E. Bressett  
Numismatic Editor

KEB:ca

P.S. I just heard from Hannibal; they have worked out their problems and have promised to have sample proofs for us by January 12.



January 4, 1966

Mr. David L. Dekus  
315 Mountain Hill Avenue  
Murray Hill, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Dekus:

At long last there is enclosed opinions with respect to the 1785 Confederatio and the New England Stiver. I am sorry there was such a delay, but, as you will note, there was a lot of work to be done in connection with them.

If you are ever in a position to sell the Confederatio, we would have an interest. There is also another possibility, and that is an exchange of it for the Immunis New Jersey Shield coin, in much better condition, which latter coin may have a greater appeal to you since you live in New Jersey. ✓

With respect to the Stiver, I still have it in my possession and Dick Picker has asked me if he could examine it since he had a great deal to do with you having sent it to me. May I send it to him and then he can return it to you? Otherwise, of course, I would be glad to send it to you directly.

Sincerely yours,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC  
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

January 4, 1966

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315 Mountain Hill Avenue  
Murray Hill, New Jersey

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Sincerely yours,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC  
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

January 6, 1966

Mr. David L. Dekus  
315 Mountain Hill Avenue  
Murray Hill, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Dekus:

The opportunity to examine and study the coin known as the New England Stiver is appreciated, and you asked for our opinion with respect to it.

This is the only known example of the coin. It was first mentioned in the Supplement added in 1865 to Dickeson's American Numismatic Manual and was not mentioned in prior editions. The coin was therein described as belonging to Joseph J. Mickley, of Philadelphia (p.252) and illustrated on Plate XX No. 14. It was sold in 1867 by W. Elliot Woodward as Lot 2302 in the sale of the Mickley collection for \$32.50 to George F. Seavey, of Boston. Mickley, after considerable study, decided that the letters ISVC on the reverse meant I S(tiver) V(en) C(onnecticut) and the piece has been referred to as a stiver ever since. Mickley determined that it had a Dutch relationship because of the two rampant lions.

Seavey's collection was sold intact to Parmelee in 1873 and Crosby described the piece (p.347 and Plate VII No. 13) but concluded that the letters ISVC were more likely to be the initials of a Dutch trader such as I.S. Van C. Crosby thought that the piece appeared to be of 17th century origin. By suggesting that the letters were the initials of a Dutch trader, he was obviously basing the Dutch relationship on the lions, but not on Mickley's "stiver" interpretation.

As Lot 349 of the Parmelee Collection Sale the piece was sold in 1890 to Chapman. In that sale the coin was given an American origin rather than a Dutch origin, the basis for this assumption being the fact that the coin contained reversed N's in the same manner as some varieties of Pine Tree shillings.

When or how it was acquired by George J. Bauer, of Rochester, is unknown to us, but we are advised that after his death, in 1961, it was sold by his son to you. Bauer's son exhibited this coin at a convention after his father's death, but, apparently, it was not exhibited or shown to any numismatist during George J. Bauer's lifetime.



Page 2

January 6, 1966

Mr. David L. Bokus

The stiver is struck in copper and weighs 37 grains. If the New England side is rotated on a vertical axis the lion side is 90° clockwise. Its diameter size is 12.

It appears quite obvious from examination that letter punches and design punches were used to produce the die for the coin. After the punches were used some hand finishing also occurred. The conclusion as to punch use is based on the following evidence:

The E in both instances shows identical shape, size, and surrounding defects which could only be caused by the reuse of the same letter punch and would not be so identical if hand cut. The reversed N in its three uses is also the same shape and size and has the identical filled in area in the lower left angle. The N's also have minor deviations caused by hand finishing. This indicates the use of an N punch. The outside element of the A is the same shape and size as the V on the opposite side and this points to a use of a V punch, the cross bar for the A being separately cut or punched in. The circular part of the G is the same shape and size as the C on the opposite side. The figure of each lion appears to be created with three separate design punches, the head, the body and the tail, as the elements seem to be the same shape and size in each lion. All comparable parts of the coin, therefore, indicate punch formed dies and no similar parts show independent formation.

When a letter punch is cut its appearance is exactly the same as will appear on the finished coin. The transfer of the punch design to the die produces a mirrored image and the striking of the coin with the dies reproduces the identical image which appeared on the punch.

An unskilled person could possibly be confused in hand cutting a mirror image of an N directly into a die and produce a reversed N. However, anyone who made letter punches would not be confronted with any mirror image problem and would not be the slightest confused in making a normal N. The Pine Tree coinage corroborates this assertion. There are many reversed N's in Pine

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6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

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January 6, 1966

Mr. David L. Dekus

Tree coinage and these are found only on coins struck from dies where lettering was hand cut into the dies. In the small Pine Tree shillings where the dies were cut with letter punches, there are no reversed N's.

We are therefore faced with the realization that the maker of the NewEngland stiver artificially arranged for reversed N's and that they are not accidental. This deliberate reversal was apparently undertaken in order to parallel similar errors in the Pine Tree shillings.

Before relying on these indications, other elements of the stiver must be commented upon.

The fact that a coin is unique does not make it genuine or spurious although suspicions naturally fall on a unique coin. The coin itself therefore must be carefully judged on its own merits.

The coin shows that there were many parallel scratches on the planchet before striking and these show on both sides. This is not normal on copper coins as their planchets are not adjusted by filing as precious metal planchets are. Scratching of this sort can occur by filing down a previously struck coin in order to make a planchet out of it. The filing indicates that production coinage was not intended and that use of an existing coin for a planchet was a convenient way of obtaining a planchet. These factors go along with the creation of a spurious coin.

There are many small holes on the side with the lions but none on the NEW ENGLAND side. It is obvious that the pitting on the lion side occurred after striking. It appears quite artificial because it is unlikely to be chemical and to exist only on one side. It could not be from wear. It seems to be a scattered series of holes which resulted from nails or the like being dropped onto the coin to make it appear old.

There is no historical background for the New England stiver. The Massachusetts Bay assembly legislated on Feb.21,1700(1) (Crosby p.114,115) against the circulation of private tokens of



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

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Page 4

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Mr. David L. Bokus

brass and tin and which some persons for private gain have tried to circulate. This coin is copper, not brass or tin. The Massachusetts Bay tokens referred to have not been identified unless they were banned seventeenth century English farthing tokens, James II tin Plantation tokens, or the New York in America brass tokens. There was therefore a tendency to discover a New England token to conform to what was referred to in the legislation. This situation was similar to the set of facts causing the Good Samaritan shilling to be fabricated in 1858, the 1804 Dollar to be fabricated in 1834, etc. The reference to "persons" in the legislation might have lead to two sets of initials on the coin, but the legislation was probably not intended to be so interpreted.

The two rampant lions naturally lead one to a Dutch origin as the Nickley catalog stated but a reversed N punch from Dutch sources is unjustifiable. For a die cutter to make up a lion with three separate punches he had to be somewhat skilled in metal cutting. He would not have been an illiterate craftsman and be making letter punches even though his work was of mediocre quality.

It seems incongruous to have NEW ENGLAND on one side and a Dutch emblem on the other if it was intended to circulate such a coin in New England. It is also surprising that the word ENGLAND is not divided by syllable but is split ENGL and AND. This was a copy of the way in which the names of the states of Holland were written on their copper and silver coinage. This would have discouraged circulation in New England to have such an abnormal splitting of a word.

The N could be an abbreviation for Massachusetts, but there is no use guessing on this point. The people among whom the coin was to be circulated would have to speculate on this as well as the four initials. They would not have any idea who was issuing the coin in case they wanted to have confidence in accepting it, to avoid difficulty in circulating it or to know where to redeem it.



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

Page 5

Mr. David L. Bokus

January 6, 1966

Was Mr. Mickley a victim of someone's perfidy? Not only do I believe this to be true, but others were the victims of his perfidy. Mickley's superb collection contained some false pieces, including the 1650 Pine Tree shillings, the Pine Tree penny of 1662, Nova Constellatio mill denominations, Bar Cents, Bar Half Cents, Fugio Cents struck in various metals, etc. Mickley also had false U. S. pieces struck from Genuine U. S. Mint dies which the Mint had discarded as junk. His enthusiasm caused him to deceive himself.

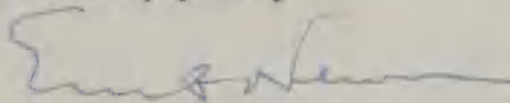
Mickley's interpretation of the S as meaning "stiver" is in disregard of the fact that a stiver was a silver coin, not a copper one in Holland and that the Dutch East Indies didn't have copper stivers until the late 18th century. Naturally the circulation of a stiver denomination in England was out of the question as pounds, shillings, and pence were the money of account in New England.

Our opinion is therefore that the New England stiver is an artificial piece, a deliberate fabrication. It was apparently made up by Wyllis Betts or another of the several producers of crude spurious American numismatic deceptions in mid-nineteenth century America.

In view of the importance of this coin in American numismatics we plan in due course to write up this matter for publication after further study and in more detail. Perhaps you would like to see what others think and to advise us of their opinions.

This opinion may be disappointing to you, but has been given months of consideration in view of its nature. If there are any further questions you may have as to this coin or as to clarification of the above comments we will do our best to reply.

Sincerely yours,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC  
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN  
etb

January 6, 1966

Mr. David L. Dekus  
315 Mountain Hill Avenue  
Murray Hill, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Dekus:

The opportunity to examine and study the coin known as the New England Silver is appreciated, and you asked for our opinion with respect to it.

This is the only known example of the coin. It was first mentioned in the Supplement added in 1865 to Hickenon's American Numismatic Manual and was not mentioned in prior editions. The coin was therein described as belonging to Joseph J. Nickley, of Philadelphia (p.252) and illustrated on Plate XX No. 14. It was sold in 1867 by W. Elliot Woodward as Lot 2302 in the sale of the Nickley collection for \$32.50 to George F. Seavey, of Boston. Nickley, after considerable study, decided that the letters ISVC on the reverse meant 1 S(tiver) V(on) C(onnecticut) and the piece has been referred to as a stiver ever since. Nickley determined that it had a Dutch relationship because of the two rampant lions.

Seavey's collection was sold intact to Farneser in 1873 and Crosby described the piece (p.347 and Plate VII No. 13) but concluded that the letters ISVC were more likely to be the initials of a Dutch trader such as L.S. Van C. Crosby thought that the piece appeared to be of 17th century origin. By suggesting that the letters were the initials of a Dutch trader, he was obviously basing the Dutch relationship on the lions, but not on Nickley's "stiver" interpretation.

As Lot 349 of the Farneser Collection Sale the piece was sold in 1890 to Chapman. In that sale the coin was given an American origin rather than a Dutch origin, the basis for this assumption being the fact that the coin contained reversed S's in the same manner as some varieties of Pine Tree shillings.

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January 6, 1966

The silver is struck in copper and weighs 37 grains. If the New England side is rotated on a vertical axis the lion side is 90° clockwise. Its diameter size is 12.

It appears quite obvious from examination that letter punches and design punches were used to produce the die for the coin. After the punches were used some hand finishing also occurred. The conclusion as to punch use is based on the following evidences:

The N in both instances shows identical shape, size, and surrounding defects which could only be caused by the reuse of the same letter punch and would not be so identical if hand cut. The reversed N in its three uses is also the same shape and size and has the identical filled in area in the lower left angle. The N's also have minor deviations caused by hand finishing. This indicates the use of an N punch. The outside element of the A is the same shape and size as the V on the opposite side and this points to a use of a V punch, the cross bar for the A being separately cut or punched in. The circular part of the C is the same shape and size as the U on the opposite side. The figure of each lion appears to be created with three separate design punches, the head, the body and the tail, as the elements seem to be the same shape and size in each lion. All comparable parts of the coin, therefore, indicate punch formed dies and no similar parts show independent formation.

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January 6, 1966

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January 9, 1946

Mr. David L. Debus

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It seems incongruous to have NEW ENGLAND on one side and a Dutch emblem on the other. If it was intended to circulate such a coin in New England. It is also surprising that the word ENGLAND is not divided by syllable but is split ENGL and AND. This was a copy of the way in which the names of the states of Holland were written on their copper and silver coinage. This would have discouraged circulation in New England to have such an abnormal spitting of a word.

The N could be an abbreviation for Massachusetts, but there is no use guessing on this point. The people among whom the coin was to be circulated would have to speculate on this as well as the four initials. They would not have any idea who was issuing the coin in case they wanted to have confidence in accepting it, to avoid difficulty in circulating it or to know where to redeem it.

January 6, 1966

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Nickley's interpretation of the S as meaning "silver" is in disregard of the fact that a stiver was a silver coin, not a copper one in Holland and that the Dutch East India didn't have copper stivers until the late 18th century. Naturally the circulation of a stiver denomination in England was out of the question as pounds, shillings, and pence were the money of account in New England.

Our opinion is therefore that the New England stiver is an artificial piece, a deliberate fabrication. It was apparently made up by Wyllis Betts or another of the several producers of crude spurious American numismatic deceptions in mid-nineteenth century America.

In view of the importance of this coin in American numismatics we plan in due course to write up this matter for publication after further study and in more detail. Perhaps you would like to see what others think and to advise us of their opinions.

This opinion may be disappointing to you, but has been given months of consideration in view of its nature. If there are any further questions you may have as to this coin or as to clarification of the above comments we will do our best to reply.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC  
EDUCATION SOCIETY

E/P  
eth



January 6, 1966

Mr. David L. Dakus  
315 Mountain Hill Avenue  
Murray Hill, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Dakus:

The opportunity to examine and study the coin known as the New England Stiver is appreciated, and you asked for our opinion with respect to it.

This is the only known example of the coin. It was first mentioned in the Supplement added in 1865 to Bickeson's American Numismatic Manual and was not mentioned in prior editions. The coin was therein described as belonging to Joseph J. Nickley, of Philadelphia (p.252) and illustrated on Plate XII No. 14. It was sold in 1867 by W. Elliot Woodward as Lot 2302 in the sale of the Nickley collection for \$32.50 to George F. Seavey, of Boston. Nickley, after considerable study, decided that the letters ISVC on the reverse meant I S(tiver) V(on) C(onnecticut) and the piece has been referred to as a stiver ever since. Nickley determined that it had a Dutch relationship because of the two rampant lions.

Seavey's collection was sold intact to Parmelee in 1873 and Crosby described the piece (p.347 and Plate VII No. 13) but concluded that the letters ISVC were more likely to be the initials of a Dutch trader such as I.S. Van C. Crosby thought that the piece appeared to be of 17th century origin. By suggesting that the letters were the initials of a Dutch trader, he was obviously basing the Dutch relationship on the lions, but not on Nickley's "stiver" interpretation.

As Lot 349 of the Parmelee Collection Sale the piece was sold in 1890 to Chapman. In that sale the coin was given an American origin rather than a Dutch origin, the basis for this assumption being the fact that the coin contained reversed N's in the same manner as some varieties of Pine Tree shillings.

When or how it was acquired by George J. Bauer, of Rochester, is unknown to us, but we are advised that after his death, in 1961, it was sold by his son to you. Bauer's son exhibited this coin at a convention after his father's death, but, apparently, it was not exhibited or shown to any numismatist during George J. Bauer's lifetime.

January 6, 1966

The stiver is struck in copper and weighs 37 grains. If the New England side is rotated on a vertical axis the lion side is 90° clockwise. Its diameter size is 12.

It appears quite obvious from examination that letter punches and design punches were used to produce the die for the coin. After the punches were used some hand finishing also occurred. The conclusion as to punch use is based on the following evidence:

The N in both instances shows identical shape, size, and surrounding defects which could only be caused by the reuse of the same letter punch and would not be so identical if hand cut. The reversed N in its three uses is also the same shape and size and has the identical filled in area in the lower left angle. The N's also have minor deviations caused by hand finishing. This indicates the use of an N punch. The outside element of the A is the same shape and size as the V on the opposite side and this points to a use of a V punch, the cross bar for the A being separately cut or punched in. The circular part of the G is the same shape and size as the C on the opposite side. The figure of each lion appears to be created with three separate design punches, the head, the body and the tail, as the elements seem to be the same shape and size in each lion. All comparable parts of the coin, therefore, indicate punch formed dies and no similar parts show independent formation.

When a letter punch is cut its appearance is exactly the same as will appear on the finished coin. The transfer of the punch design to the die produces a mirrored image and the striking of the coin with the dies reproduces the identical image which appeared on the punch.

An unskilled person could possibly be confused in hand cutting a mirror image of an N directly into a die and produce a reversed N. However, anyone who made letter punches would not be confronted with any mirror image problem and would not be the slightest confused in making a normal N. The Pine Tree coinage corroborates this assertion. There are many reversed N's in Pine



January 6, 1966

Tree coinage and these are found only on coins struck from dies where lettering was hand cut into the dies. In the small Pine Tree shillings where the dies were cut with letter punches, there are no reversed N's.

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Before relying on these indications, other elements of the stiver must be commented upon.

The fact that a coin is unique does not make it genuine or spurious although suspicions naturally fall on a unique coin. The coin itself therefore must be carefully judged on its own merits.

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January 6, 1966

Mr. David L. Bokus

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Page 5  
Mr. David L. Dekus

January 6, 1966

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ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC  
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN  
atb



January 6, 1966

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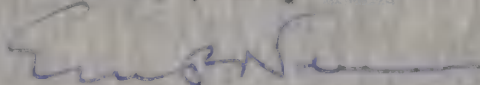
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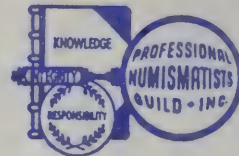


ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC  
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN  
atb

# HANS M. F. SCHULMAN

SON OF M. SCHULMAN OF THE NETHERLANDS • ESTABLISHED 1880



545 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Murray Hill 7-3145 - 3146

Cable Address: Numatics, N. Y.

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LIBROS NUMISMATICOS  
SUBASTAS PUBLICAS

January 17, 1966

Eric P. Newman  
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.  
400 Washington Ave.  
St. Louis, Mo.

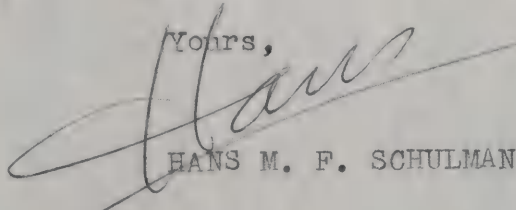
Dear Eric:

It is always so good to hear from you! Yes, my circuit is more to South America at present - more coins. My best to you and Evelyn. Come and say hello at the office.

As to your questions - in 1601 a schelling was struck in the province of Holland. A schelling was 6 stuiver - in 1606 a piece of 10 Sous or 10 stuiver. Double stuivers started in 1614, but the single stuivers only in 1724. However, stuivers were struck in Zeeland in 1602. In Groningen the first stuiver was struck in 1598. The copper stuivers in the Colonies only started under Napoleon. A copper  $\frac{1}{2}$  stuiver was struck in 1644 in Java.

Looking forward to seeing you soon, I am

Yours,



HANS M. F. SCHULMAN

HMFS:CSF





MEMO

FROM



Richard Picker

P.O. BOX 123 ALBERTSON

NEW YORK 11507

AREA CODE 516 • MAYFAIR 1-0763

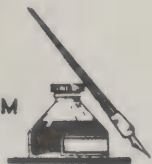
1/11/60

Dear Eric;

Thanks for the lat envelope. I just went the E2 or E.A. to Ben. You should have it by the end of the week. I've had some of the E3 notes, but don't recall ever having had one with a polychrome vign. The illustration doesn't show it either. What gives! I'm glad that we're settled with the E3 note, and that you were able to find a few items that you could use the st. If you want the other note too, let me know, and I'll forward it. The profit isn't important here. As a matter of fact, I gave your E3 note away as a gift to a collector who needed only that denomination to finish his set for a display. Someone who know that it was the only one needed, tried to take advantage of the situation, and was holding out for \$75.00 one. The collector was going to buy it, because he wanted it as a haul. I talked him out of it, and told him to give me a week or so to find one. Yours arrived promptly, and rather than interfere the other dealer, I just gave it away, as a gift. So, I am more than satisfied, and, if you can use the other one to advantage, let me know. I just had another letter from Spain, and I see where another trade is in the offing. I have the copy of the report that you sent to Doc. I can't

MEMO

FROM



*Richard Picker*

P.O. BOX 123 ALBERTSON

NEW YORK 11507

AREA CODE 516 • MAYFAIR 1-0763

help but agree with you on most of what you say, as well as the ultimate conclusion, but frankly, I think that more proof, rather than conjecture is needed to arrive at this conclusion. By the way, I believe that Bauer did exhibit the piece at the Boston ANA convention in 1960. I can't remember the coin well enough, and the print that you sent isn't that good, but, from what I do remember, and the looks of the print, I can't go along with dropping nails on the lion side. To me, it does look like chemical pi or acid pitting. But, that could easily be done, and it doesn't affect any conclusion. Could the 'M' stand for Mickley? By the way, I wonder how the Dutch feel about our changing the spelling of one of their coin denominations just to simplify it for us, since we do not use that denomination in our currency. I can see the Americanization of Dalar to dollar, which we've adopted, but, we've never adopted a stiver. Whitman still carries it as stuiver for Curacao. But, we're getting into fine points here. I'll never forget a passage in an editorial in the Wall Street Journal, which is a stickler for good grammar. It went something like this, only because they wouldn't end a sentence with a preposition: "...was something, up with which he would not put." Back to this century, or, what I mean, back to the last. A minor error in your report. The split is ENGLA ND, not, ENGL AND as you

MEMO

FROM



Richard Picker

3-4-

P.O. BOX 123 ALBERTSON

NEW YORK 11507

AREA CODE 516 • MAYFAIR 1-0763

mentioned on page 4. I thought that I told you that I had the Confederate X-rayed. In looking thru some things, I found these plates. I don't see anything here that makes the coin look suspicious. I see on the envelope that I've pencilled 134 grains. I imagine that it refers to the weight of this coin, but, it could just be scribbling about another coin on a piece of paper that was handy at the moment. You mention it as weighing 112 3/4. This is just something else to worry you. Since you plan to try to trade your Immunis for it, evidently you've definitely decided against letting us see the Immunis as possible trade for the Washington trial piece. If this is so, where's the Washington piece? I hope that you won't just send it to the mass. As yet, it hasn't arrived. I wish you'd put some time to the study of these fine 17th c. dies. If it would be helpful, either or both can be sent for your examination. This really is a question. I don't have the photos of coins here to study, but, after thinking about it, it seems that the only logical explanation is that the round G was first, the die started to break. Was repaired, and, in the process, the G changed by re-writing. Then, the repair didn't take, and the die break re-appears. Set on this, it's more interesting than making money, or trading coins. This letter is all mixed up. I started about noon, was interrupted a number of times, and now it's after dinner, and also after OPM, so, good night. Maybe the next letter will be more coherent.

kindest regards,

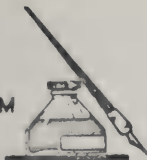
Sincerely,

*Picker*



MEMO

FROM



*Richard Picker*

P.O. BOX 123 ALBERTSON

NEW YORK 11507

AREA CODE 516 • MAYFAIR 1-0763

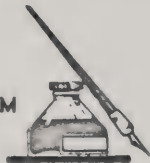
1/24/66

Dear Eric:

[ Thanks for all the scribble scrabbles. Few require answers, but, I'll get to those first. When you have the Col. paper inventoried, please, let's have a look at it, before you send the notes. Also, tryx to let us have a net price for the collection, as it will stand, after you have what you want from it. I guess I've just never seen a Bk of N.A. 3d, because I've never seen one of these notes with the marbled edge. You can return the Washington trial piece. I've seen the Stuiver, and don't have to see it again. You may be wrong about Dokus. His letter to me, with the copy of your opinion says: " I will take time to draft a 'thanks' and reply to Eric Newman, which I'll also copy to you. " That was dated 1/12/66/. Let's wait and see what he has to say. No, I don't need the E-Rays, you may have them. But, if you're going to throw them out, then, I'd rather have them back. Now to a thought on the book. Once in a while, we run into the contemporary counterfeits, especially of the continentals. I've had a few, and have priced them haphazardly, because I don't know how rare or common they really are. But, I think that they should be mentioned in the catalogue, either under a separate listing of contemporary counterfeits,

MEMO

FROM



Richard Picker

P.O. BOX 123 ALBERTSON

NEW YORK 11507

AREA CODE 516 • MAYFAIR 1-0763

-2-

or, perhaps in the series in which they occur. This would be up to you. In addition, a detailed description of each one should be made, as you did in the booklet \*COUNTERFEIT CONTINENTAL CURRENCY GOES TO WAR', but, with the additional description that you gave in the C/W article of 12/8/61. These are collectible items, just as are the Machins Mills pieces, and the Connecticuts, Vermonts, etc., that carry regular attribution numbers. They should also be priced. However, since this is such a little known field you would have to help with the pricing, or, at least tell us just how rare you find each one to be, and then we can try to estimate prices, which would be subject to your approval. Of course, this is only meant to include contemporary pieces, nothing modern, such as the replicas that we see. If you haven't already done so, let's give this some real thought. I think it really belongs in, and will serve a good purpose. Outside of all this, the only other thing I can think of is to get to work on the PT IIIs. I'm anxious to know what you think. Hope you had a nice party in N.Y.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

\* P.S. Do you have an EXTRA COPY OF THIS

A stylized handwritten signature, likely of Richard Picker, consisting of a large, sweeping 'R' followed by a few strokes.

25 January 66-

Dear Eric,

The trouble is I lack Verkade, which is by far the best for the Dutch series.

On the colonies Scholten is satisfactory. Information, all from Scholten is as follows:

Java and the islands - no striivers during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Just at the end there was an 1800 necessity striiver in a ~~the~~ lead-copper composition, and at about that time the necessity banks began to appear (1, 2, 8 striivers) in copper.

Ceylon - a profusion of  $\text{£}$  pieces of striiver denominations from  $\frac{1}{4}$  up to a 6  $\text{£}$  bar was made in the 2<sup>d</sup> half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Dutch W. Indies - There was a billion 2-striiver piece of 1794 (Scholten 1356) struck in the Netherlands.  $\pm$  30% issued.

St Eustatius + St Martin - in 1797 provision was made to c/m Cayenne 2-sous pieces & evidently some older Danish [does Scholten mean DW? ] pieces to pass as striivers. Examples are Sch 1417 - 1430. All copper (tho' some of the Cayenne 2-sous pieces began life as thin  $\text{K}$   $\text{W}$  in).

So much for the colonies.

On the homeland I found in v Schröter, Wortebuch der Münzkunde, a reference under Striker (to which the striiver entry refers one) to the first Dutch ~~striker~~ striivers being struck at Amsterdam = 1483: 1 & 2  $\text{£}$  pieces. Verkade is given as the authority.



RANDOLPH ZANDER

FOREIGN COINS, MEDALS  
AND NUMISMATIC BOOKS

POST OFFICE BOX 3013  
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22302

Mr Eric Newman (2)

There is a further column which I blush to say  
my ancient catalogue - & Kitchen German is not up  
to rendering reliably.

My impression, based on handling a lot of them more  
or less carelessly, is that the little 1- & 2-striver pieces  
of the 18<sup>th</sup> cent of the Seven Provinces were all of  
billon or some sort of low grade R. But I have to  
this - the house I can prove for you.

Shall I drop a note to Jacques Schulman,  
who'd certainly be glad to fire the info, or would  
you rather?

I wish I might have been precisely responsive.

Sincerely,

Ran

February 4, 1966

Mr. Hans M.F.Schulman

Eric P.Newman

Dear Hans:

Thank you for the information concerning the Stuiver. You did not tell me what metal Stuivers were made out of in Zeeland beginning in 1602 and in Groningen beginning in 1598. Were they silver, billon, or copper? and did they stay in the same metal?

I hope that is easy for you to dig up for me.

Sincerely,

EPN/atb

February 4, 1966

Mr. Randolph Zander

Eric P. Newman

Dear Randy:

Thank you, so much, for your complete data on the Stuiver Colonial situation. It is very kind of you to give me such good service.

I am writing Hans Schulman to fill in the Continental details and prefer to do that before I bother Jacques.

Thank you, again, for your assistance.

Sincerely,

EPN/atb



# HANS M. F. SCHULMAN

SON OF M. SCHULMAN OF THE NETHERLANDS • ESTABLISHED 1880



545 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Murray Hill 7-3145 — 3146

Cable Address: Numatics, N. Y.

COINS & MEDALS  
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NUMISMATIC BOOKS  
PUBLIC AUCTION SALES

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ANTIQUITES  
LIVRES NUMISMATIQUES  
VENTES PUBLIQUES

MONEDAS & MEDALLAS  
ANTIGUEDADES  
LIBROS NUMISMATICOS  
SUBASTAS PUBLICAS

February 8, 1966

Eric P. Newman  
% Edison Bros. Stores, Inc.  
400 Washington St.  
St. Louis 2, Mo.

Dear Eric:

Happy to be able to help - the Stuivers were made of silver.

My warm regards to you and Evelyn from

Yours,

HANS M. F. SCHULMAN

HMF:CSF



50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Whitman®

WHITMAN  
PUBLISHING  
COMPANY  
Racine, Wisconsin 53404

June 9, 1966

Mr. Eric P. Newman  
6450 Cecil Avenue  
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Eric:

Enclosed are the books I promised and the information about the 1665 shilling. The photocopy is, of course, from the SCRAPBOOK magazine and their photo is superior to the one I have. My photo came through Richard Kenney and was a copy of a photo that the A.N.S. made of their plaster cast of the Norweb specimen. I suppose I could find my negatives, but you would be far better off to write to the A.N.S. and request a print of this piece.

The transcript I am sending comes from Kenney's file card that was with the photos when he loaned them to me.

Sincerely,

WHITMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY



Kenneth E. Bressett  
Numismatic Editor

KEB:ca  
ENC.

January 3, 1967

Mr. David L. Dokus  
315 Mountain Avenue  
Murray Hill, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Dokus:

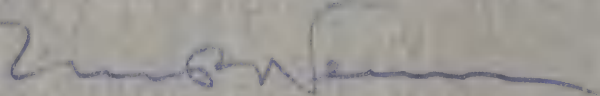
We had been looking forward to hearing from you as to our opinion of January 6, 1966, but perhaps you were too disappointed to reply.

Richard Picker has written me that you are ready to have your coin returned and I am enclosing it herewith.

We believe that it is essential to publish the results of our study of the coin. We expect to do so but wish to know if you have any data which might be added to our findings. We also wish you would let us know if you do or do not wish your name mentioned as the owner.

Thank you for the opportunity of studying this unusual coin.

Sincerely,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC  
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN  
atb

REGISTERED MAIL;  
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED



See M NE ENG COL

in My Good Samant

They are very similar to  
NE Stiver.

Toxay Book p 145-6

The M ~~NEW ENGL~~

NE COL

is much like

Bello says it isn't his.

Also WWC Wilson Sale 11/16/25

Comma Tent Shelling

Woodward 10/18/64 # 2704

~~Shore Co~~

New England 1662 XH

Struck over City NE. Shelling



NE Shiner described anonymously  
by Earle<sup>D</sup> Sherwood & Connell  
New Deapool Hwy -

March 1939

p ~~117~~ 117

The M may be a

Moulton Like the NH

• is not Mass

Hackensack New Jersey

Mr. Anton called, you should  
call him back tonight.

Op: 205

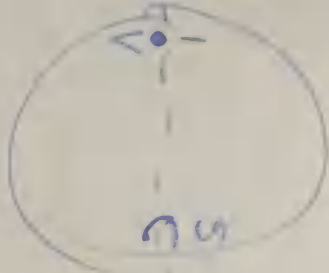
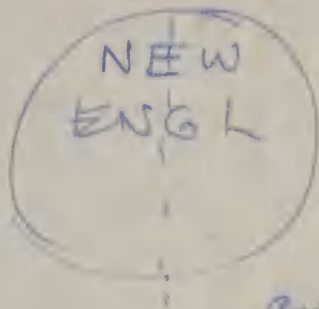
Mr: 201 - 489 5733

Harriet

# 349 - Stiner -

# 600 Confed-eagle





axis position

A lion rampant is frequently  
found on coats of the low countries  
Brabant and Burgundy (used by  
feudal lords)

Medieval Feudal French Coats of Arms  
by John F. Wotke

Numism

Apr 1965

P 501

Mass. XII Pence 1665

Coll. Mrs. R. H. Norweb (Silver)

1. Made at Hillsboro, N.H. on or before 1880, according  
to Woodward/Searing Sale April 1880, Lot 1378.  
(Brought 11.00)
2. Woodward Sale June 28, 1886, Lot 742 ?
3. " " Feb. 1887, Lot 889
4. Frossard Sale Oct. 2, 1884, Lot 747  
(Also " " 6 Pence, Same Type)

349

600 name

Chap.

Byron Reed

SS Crosby

Boston Buys for Appleton

HW Koan

Long Eady N.Y.

Mills

John Hall

Roper

Bull

Hayes

Wash D.C.

Prof

~~Anthony~~

Frozer

Paul

Waeff

Oney

Smith

Springfield

Hills

Hartford

Auger

Wilson

W.H. Wooden



Get rotation angle to study  
Scratch position

MASATHUSETS IN

NEW ENGLAND AN DOM

G is  
disconnected

hions are 3 punches  
Tail, body, + head  
vertical

L

C on obs same as G before punching

V and A are same punch

Scratch <sup>both obs + rev</sup> on dot disappear showing scratch  
done before striking. Also 3rd N shows scratches before striking.

Scratches on I and S ~~not~~ too deep to fill in

Pitting is after striking and only on one side  
Mechanical pitting rather than chemical, there are  
dots + not

Introducing Very Superb Counterfeits

I S V C

mutual	stroke	various	contingent
3	space	very	<b>creations</b>
in	surprise	<b>vend</b>	con-
<b>Introducing</b>	Signo	vain	Credibly
<b>Imitations</b>	Shilling	rice	collectors
	<del>Shilling</del>	<del>value</del>	counter
	Superb	value	<b>credible</b>
	seems	<b>mixing</b>	<b>copper</b>
	simulate	Vile	
	Lion	lying	
	<b>striped</b>		

NEW  
ENGL  
AND  
W  
NEW  
ENGL  
AND

lion punch  
N punch  
E punch

different size punches on front & back

M

I V S C

MUSIC

# Backward N

Obv of Oak Tree

same die  
10, 11, 12

one N backward  
Rev none

Obv of Oak Tree shield

13 <sup>same die</sup> 14

one N backward  
Rev none

Obv of Oak Tree bd

20 21 22

one N backward  
Rev none

## Backward N

Pine Tree

Nae	2	Obv	<b>I</b>	Rev	0
Nae	3	Obv	<b>I</b>	Rev	0
Nae	4	Obv	<b>I</b>	Rev	I

{ Nae 11 + 12 Rev + are backwards  
11 + 12 Ob 1 10 "

Nae	5	Obv	1	Rev	1
	6	Obv	1	Rev	I
	7	Obv	0	Rev	I
	8	Obv	1	Rev	0
	9	Obv	1	Rev	I
	10	Obv	1	Rev	I

No mistakes when punches were used

## Mother Goose

There was a crooked man  
And he ~~had~~ <sup>had</sup> a crooked ~~smile~~ <sup>smile</sup>  
He ~~made~~ <sup>made</sup> a crooked stave  
In a very crooked style.

Mass

Act of 21 Feb 1700(1)

"Some persons for private gain, have  
of late presumed to stamp & emit pieces  
of Brass & Tin at the rate of a penny each"

The stiver is copper

not brass

not tin

not brass + tin

Could there be further tokens  
of England

See Chalmers

p 10



Correct the split

ENGHA  
ND

---

Mention no reason for M upside down  
shows <sup>with</sup> punch and is indicating  
the period within the M is more  
focus point.

---

Size 13/16" in diameter.

# NEW ENGLAND ① STIVER

Dickeson 1865

Mickley Sale 1867.

(Mickley named it  
1 Stiver von Conn)

Dutch Lions

CROSBY <sup>SUGGESTED</sup> ~~SAID~~ INITIALS  
to be DUTCH TRADER

PARMELEE 1890

American Origin

because of backward **N**s

(2)

Mass Act

Feb 21, 1700(1)

Some persons for private  
gain of late presumed  
to stamp & emit pieces  
of brass & tin at the  
rate of a penny each

Copper not  
brass

Stivers were silver  
in early 18th Century

(3)

M must mean

MASS

Moulton

Money

COMPARE TO

1665 N.E COL

M.

ENGLA

divided

ND

like dutch stivers



Each

④

E has identical  
shape, size, defects surround

N reversed — same  
filled area.

A is same as V

C is same as G

Lion is several segments

DIE PUNCHES

Reversed N in <sup>(5)</sup>  
Mass Silver.

Oak & Pine  
from 1 to 4  
reversed N's

Why —

Die punches (6)  
cant make backward  
mistakes

Deliberately made  
reversed

Nail punches

File marks

Match to 1700 low

(7)

Just like  
Good Samaritan  
1804 Dollar

Coin to fit the  
circumstance

Micklely had many  
phonies



JACOBUS VAN DE SPIEGEL (NY)  
1 STIVER VON CONN

1 STRIKE VARIOUS CTFS

ISSUE SEEMS VERY CREDIBLE

IMITATIONS STRUCK VERY CRUDELY

---

1 VEND SPURIOUS COINS

INTRODUCING VERY SUPERB CREATIONS

1 VERY SCARCE COPPER

---

JOHNSON SURPRISES VIET CONG

















## A Famous Fabrication

Earl S. Warner, Miami, Florida, was rummaging thru a miscellaneous collection which had been assembled by his grandfather, and came upon the piece illustrated herewith.

Mr. Warner, after showing it to a number of other collectors and receiving as many opinions as to what it might be, forwarded the piece to NSM.



As the piece is in silver (weight approximately 96 grains) and die-struck, the editor's first thought was to contact Richard D. Kenney, author of "Die Struck Copies of Colonial Coins." Sure enough, Mr. Kenney, during his research at the ANS had run onto the piece. Altho the ANS does not own a specimen it does have a plaster cast of the one in the Norweb collection. As the piece is a fabrication or "fantasy" Mr. Kenney did not include it in his book. He did furnish the information that the piece was made in New England around 1880 and there is also a VI pence of the same type in copper. Mr. Kenney estimates that about 10 pieces are in existence.

The XII pence was "discovered" by dealer Woodward and offered in his sale of April, 1880, lot 1370, where it was sold to another dealer, Ed Frossard for \$11.00. In Frossard's

house-organ "Numisma" of May, 1881 he gives the following sales-talk, trying to convince himself that the piece was a colonial token and worth \$11 he paid for it.

### The 1665 XII Pence

Obverse. COL\*M\*N.E. Star or sun with long rays in centre. Rev. XII PENCE 1665. Milling triangular or rounded; size 16, silver.

The above described piece was originally purchased at \$3.00 by Mr. John C. Schayer of Boston, Mass., of a countryman from the vicinity of Concord, N.H. who declared he had known of its existence many years, and that the former owner possessed a VI pence of the same design.

Mr. Crosby, who saw the piece, we are informed, neither rejected, nor adopted it as a genuine Colonial coin, but thought that further investigation might throw more light on its true character and history.

In the meanwhile Dr. Woodward, who had purchased the piece of Mr. Schayer, for \$5, placed it in his sale May 6-7, 1880, where it was purchased by us at \$11. From careful inquiries made by us, we can positively state that the piece is not of recent manufacture. The designer of the Novum Belgium and other coins, as will be seen by the letter following this article, disclaims this piece and knows nothing of its existence, and a few well informed numismatists share our opinion in ascribing its origin to the year 1665. In general design, metal, weight and execution the piece is a close imitation of the New England and Massachusetts shillings, and there is nothing modern in the appearance of the coin. We are almost forced to the conclusion that the piece was de-

signed and issued by a private individual, in imitation of the regular coinage of the colony of Massachusetts, and intended for circulation. It is well known that the Massachusetts coinage was never authorized, but only tolerated by the English government, and it is quite possible that a private individual may have conceived the project of a private mint, as a private venture, with the supposition that the colonial authorities, themselves the issuers of an unauthorized coinage, would offer no opposition to the undertaking. Such was however not the case, and the bold innovator must have discovered at his cost that there was after all a marked difference between the acts of an organized colonial government and those of a private individual. If these surmises be correct this coin may be considered as the first of American tokens, preceeding the issue of the celebrated Granby coppers by nearly seventy years. The discovery of other shillings from the same dies or of the six pence would conclusively establish the claims of this coin to be ranked among the "Early Coins of America."

Dealer Mason in his "Coin Collector's Herald" of September, 1881 comments:

### Our Contemporaries

Numisma (Bi-Monthly) for July, received and scanned with considerable interest. The quarrel, or rather "unpleasantness" between the editor and our Roxbury friend, W.E.W., continues, to the amusement of the lookers on. W., it seems, inserted in one of his recent catalogues a detailed story of one Ichabod, in the Rip Van Winkle style, leaving the reader to form his own conclusions as to the party hit. Numisma hits the author of the pleasant little bit of

satire in numerous spots; and the fun continues. The main editorial in the current Numisma is devoted to the recent fabrication entitled by the editor, "THE 1665 XII PENCE." We "Si still and saw nix." (This is meant for a foreign expression, only appreciated by the French); but we smile as we think of one individual in New England who will read the description of the unique (?) coin, and, as he reads it, he will "giggle" right out. We are led to suppose this exuberance of humor on the part of the N.E. gent, by various circumstances which are not exact facts, or references of a positive nature, concerning what we believe to be a recent manufacture in a numismatic way, but having had duplicates of the aforementioned coin (?) we feel like the man that knew something. Mr. Schayer paid \$25 for the new discovery, and there is no doubt that it will be valuable in the future, as but half a dozen of the pieces are known. It seems, by a letter from Jeff Davis, in the July number of Numisma, that he holds a personal medal (presented to him for bravery, etc., and stolen from him), in little esteem when he writes the editor as follows: "If you can recover it you are welcome to it." Perhaps Jeff isn't particularly anxious to have mementos of the "Lost Cause." Numisma reports metric sets again in the market, and generously offers to pay \$39 for three sets, and this, too, when he was in communication with us, and knew that we had three for sale! We thank him for the advertisement, but would say it did not cheapen the sets any. Vide Chapman's sale, price \$25.

The idea that C.W. Betts made the 1665 shilling is ridiculous, and did not require a contradiction, which appears in Numisma, from the distinguished originator of the greatest



## They Say

"I was much interested in your (Mr. Sherwood's) excellent paper on 'Connecticut Coins' published last month. It is especially valuable since the average collector today is not very familiar with these coins. Miller's work is not available to most collectors and is after all intended rather for the specialist. A description and classification such as yours is something that the general collector has long wanted.

"The New England stiver you describe is something I had never heard of. It is too bad we haven't a specimen to examine. From the description it seems, as you suggest, to be of Dutch origin intended for circulation in New England. However, the 'VC', instead of being for 'von Connecticut', might very well be a variation of the monogram of the Dutch India Co. The two lions are possibly the arms of Gelderland, Friesland, or Utrecht such as found on the coppers of Java. I believe that it is a mistake to associate this piece with the "black dogs" mentioned in an early act of the General Assembly.

"'Black dog' was the popular English name for various billon coins struck for the French colonies between the years 1738 and 1846. They were known by the French as 'sous marques noirs'. They circulated not only in the French colonies of Cayenne, French Antilles, Canada, Louisiana and the Isles of France and Bourbon—but throughout the English, Swedish and Dutch West Indies, St. Helena Island, and without much doubt Connecticut and other American colonies. In fact Wood states that they bade fair to rival in popularity the subdivisions of the Spanish American dollar.

"Many of these pieces were crudely counterstamped for various islands in the West Indies and when so marked were known as stampees. I have in my collection such pieces from Nevis Island, St. Bartholomew, St. Eustatius and St. Martin, also uncounterstamped pieces of Cayenne and Canada (Breton No. 508). \*\*\* For a complete description of the various issues of black dogs I refer you to the last chapter in Wood's 'Coinage of the West Indies'. The term 'black' was no doubt derived from the color that these pieces often assume due to the large percentage of copper and small percentage of silver that they contain. Why they were called 'dogs', Wood does not state. However, he does mention a small 'fox', the mint mark of the director of the Paris mint, that is found on some early varieties. Perhaps this might have been taken for a dog. This, however, is merely a conjecture on my part."

—Howard H. Kurth

"In the Feb. 1939 issue, page 79, our good friend Harry Boosel mentions obtaining a blank cent planchet at the Baltimore Coin Club auction. He goes on to state how the blanks are made at the mint in Philadelphia and then tells of not only cent planchets, but occasionally nickel and silver blanks, being purchased from an outside concern. \*\*\*\*the Scovil Mfg. Co., in Waterbury make some of the cent and nickel planchets for the government, and other governments."

—Oscar G. Schilke

MYDDELTON TOKENS.

The Myddelton Tokens struck in silver and copper by Boulton and Watt, of Birmingham, England, for the British settlement in Kentucky, are scarcely equaled by any other piece issued for American circulation for beauty of design and execution. They were probably intended for a token coinage, but what value those issued in silver were intended to represent is uncertain. The obverse contains a representation of Hope beside an anchor presenting her two children to Columbia, whose right hand is extended to receive them, while her left supports the liberty pole; reverse, Britannia with head bowed, her spear inverted; a bundle of fasces, the scales of Justice and a broken sword at her feet, while before her the cap of liberty rises from the earth.

NEW ENGLAND.

A little token known as the "New England Stiver," was struck early in the seventeenth century, and is presumed to have originated in Holland to furnish small change for some of the Dutch merchants of that day in New Amsterdam. This little piece, unique, bears on obverse two lions, the upper facing the left, the lower inverted and facing the right. At the left of the lions I above V, to the right S above C, supposed to be the initials of some Dutch trader, as I. S. Van C. The reverse has the words "New England" in three lines with an inverted M below.

In 1694 a piece similar to the Carolina coins, previously described, was struck, with elephant on one side, and "God preserve New England," with date 1694 on the other.

PITT TOKEN.



This little token, issued in 1766, and having the head of Pitt, the friend of American liberty, is said to have been the work of Paul Revere, of Massachusetts fame, and was issued during the early excitement over the obnoxious Stamp Act that indirectly led to the Revolutionary war.

# Connecticut Colonial Coins

BY EARLE D. SHERWOOD

THE EARLIEST record of a Connecticut coin according to Dye's Encyclopedia is found in historical documents. On May 25, 1721, upper house of General Assembly of Connecticut passed an Act ordering that a coin called "Black Doggs" pass at value of twopence. What coin is this? Neither Dye's Coin Encyclopedia or Crosby shed any light on this point.

However, in searching through some very old coin books at Sterling Library, Yale, I uncovered the following description, which I believe answers the question—or if you will, solves the mystery of Black Doggs.

"New England Stiver (Copper)

Ob. Two lions on skins; IS VC rev. supposed to be abbreviation for 1 Stiver von Connecticut. Upper lion facing left, lower inverted facing right. At left of lions I/V and at right S/C. A circle of dashes surrounds this forming a deep milled border.

Rx. In four lines legend: NEW ENGLA ND W. (Note: N's are reversed and M's inverted)."

This coin was supposed to have originated in Holland and was struck for trade with New Amsterdam (N.Y.C.) to furnish small change for Dutch merchants of that day. It is thought this coin was struck in the 17th Century. I may be mistaken in my deductions but I believe the "New England Stiver" and "Black Doggs" to be the same. No doubt a nickname bestowed on the black copper coin and the two crude lions that looked like dogs.

The earliest Connecticut coin of which specimens are obtainable is the Granby or Higley threepence. This coin was a private issue struck by John Higley of Granby, Conn.,

from copper mined on his own farm which was a mile and a half south of the principal Simsbury copper mines. This Simsbury mine was (in 1773 by order of General Court of Conn.) made a Colonial goal and was later used during the Revolution for British prisoners of war.

The Granby coins were struck without state authority. There is evidence that there was a large quantity struck but due to their popular demand, to be used as an alloy in striking gold coins, they are today very scarce, in fact, rare. The copper used in these Granby tokens was noted for its purity.

All the Granby tokens had beaded or milled borders and a plain edge. The size varied from 18 to 19; they weigh from 120 to 170 grains.

Following is a description of five varieties of this coin:—

1. Ob. A deer standing facing left, occupying entire field. Legend: "The Value of Threepence." Rev. Three hammers, each bearing a crown. Legend: "Connecticut 1737."

2. Ob. A deer standing facing left occupying entire field. Legend: "The Value of Threepence." Rev. Three hammers, each bearing a crown. Legend: "I am good copper 1737."

3. Ob. A deer standing facing left, a crescent in field above and to left. Legend: "Value me as you please." Exergue, Roman numeral 3, small crescent below. Rev. A broad axe. Legend: "I cut my way through." No date.

4. Same as No. 3 but dated '1739.'

5. Ob. A spoked cart wheel. Legend: "The wheel goes round." Rev. Broad axe same as No's 3 and 4.

There may be other combinations of the five described.

The first few strikings of the

Mar. 1939

numismatic frauds ever perpetrated in this country. Oh! Betts! Betts! you have much to answer for, and it appears that your contrition over the subject of making the Colonial (?) pieces is genuine, and the boys are willing to forgive you, but who pays the cost?

In "Numisma" of Nov. 1881 Frossard admits that Woodward sold him a phony:

In his remarks about what he is pleased to call our "unpleasantness" with Dr. Woodward, Bro. Mason loses sight of the fact that all Numisma has published under that score have really been only fair, honest and truthful criticisms of certain coins offered by the Dr. in his sales, while thus far the Dr.'s replies have been simply of personal abuse and vituperations. The 1665 XII pence was purchased as stated in July number of Numisma, and if of recent manufacture, the fact, if proved, would certainly add another feather to the Dr.'s cap, who is responsible for its introduction at a sale to the purchasing public. It is true that at the time of the sale several buyers, whom we can name, publicly announced it to be spurious, but our faith in the Dr.'s statements made to us at the time was so unbounded that we actually bid against the Dr. himself up to \$11. at which price he kindly let us have it. What we now want to see is not so much a duplicate of the piece, which would prove nothing, as a statement printed by Bro. Mason, or sent us by him, or anyone else, giving a full history of the piece, its origin, where manufactured, etc. Give us facts Bro. Mason, not simply innuendoes and we shall cheerfully acknowledge that like the boy in Franklin's Almanac "we have paid dearly for our whistle."

In answer to the above, which we privately submitted to Brother Mason, he sent us the following information, which we add without comments.

"In regards to the 'XII pence,' I may be in error, and prefer not to say too much. I saw two duplicates and purchased them, receiving \$5 each for them when sold. We do not know positively that the pieces are of recent manufacture, but from the price, the man, and other circumstances I presumed the piece was 'a catch.' I think yours will fetch \$10 or more at a sale, for I do not believe any more can be had at any price, as I subsequently to my first purchase offered \$4.50 each for two more, and the answer was 'have none.' I was led to think they were bogus, because I secured from the same source 2 copper bar cents having similar rude workmanship.

#### Klaasesz Collection

##### On Exhibit Next Month

I thought it might be of some interest to the people who live in the vicinity of Buffalo to know that I will be having an exhibit of twentieth century foreign coins in connection with the centennial of the Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company of Buffalo at the Main Office at 284 Main Street corner of Main and Swan Streets for a period of about two weeks starting January 5, 1956. I will be displaying about three-fourths of my total collection, which is the largest display that I have ever been able to put on.

John Davenport is writing a booklet to go with it for the benefit of people who are not collectors who might be interested in some of the highlights of the collection.

—Paul F. Klaasesz

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were coined at Amsterdam, Utrecht, and Frisia to compete with the Spanish piece of eight.

The General Court of Massachusetts records price fixing of foreign coins in its records of September 27, 1642. "This Co't considering the oft occasions we have of trading wth hollanders at the Dutch plantation and otherwise; do therefore order that the holland ducatour being worth 3 gilders shalbee currant at 6s in all paymts wth in or iurisdiction, and the rix dollar being 2½ gildrs shalbee likewise currant at 5s and the ryall of 8: shalbe also current at 5s."

Rensselaerswyck was one of the largest areas covered by the patroon system in the colony. Its farms were managed according to a system of stock leases. Some were let at a fixed rent, payable in grain, beaver or wampum, while others were let on shares. The scarce money apparently was more or less limited to the wealthy land holders and the cities of New Amsterdam and Albany. In the Dutch parts, the chief form of taxation was on land. In sparse settlements and unimproved land, the land tax was difficult to collect and often fell in arrears. The revenue was so inadequate in 1654 that Stuyvesant's property was mortgaged to pay for the improved defenses of the city. To reimburse the General, an annual tax of twenty stivers was imposed on every morgen of land (about 2 acres). It is interesting to note that New Netherland was the only province that had no personal tax. The nearest approach was after 1655. A levy was placed upon the Jews who were resident in New Amsterdam. A monthly payment per

capita was made in lieu of service in the burgher guard and in the watch.

The first excise tax in New Netherland was started June 1644. Beer, wine, brandy and beaver paid. However, the tax on beer was shared between the brewer and the vendor. With the scarcity of change, it is interesting to speculate how payment was made. Perhaps a beaver skin was sufficient to keep a man "happy" for a whole week, and then it was the inn-keeper's problem to figure out how to pay the tax.

One stiver, a unique specimen illustrated in the *Guide Book of United States Coins*, is all that remains of the Dutch attempt to remedy the financial problem and eliminate wampum with a more suitable substitute. An attempt was made by the Burgomasters and Seepens of New Amsterdam to establish a mint in 1661. The application was not approved by the West India company.

No immediate change in the land law of the province followed the English conquest in 1664. The articles of capitulation provided that the Dutch should "enjoy their own customs concerning their inheritances." The Treaty of Breda, July 1667, gave England title to New Netherland in exchange for Surinam, which was restored to the Dutch.

The Dutch reconquered New Amsterdam in 1673 and held it for about a year. Then Netherlands ceded it to England by the Treaty of Westminster on February 1674. This ended any Dutch title to North America.

In 1686 rent in the city was made payable in money. Apparently sufficient gold and silver was available to make this feasible.

However, in the country it was still payable in wheat, fish, furs or other commodities. Payments were made at Albany in the north, and New York (by now changed in name under the English) in the south.

The problem of the French and Indians was omnipresent. In 1691, Peter Schuyler, Mayor of Albany, led about three hundred men and attacked LaPrairie. In 1709 Col. Nicholson gathered 1500 men at Albany for a movement against Canada. These expeditions required money, and in 1709 New York resorted to the emission of paper currency. Three issues were printed, dated May 31, November 1 and November 12, 1709. The first issue (which is illustrated in the *Wayte Raymond Standard Paper Money Catalogue*, Part I) was for £5,000 and "shall be in value equal to money, and shall be accordingly accepted by the Treasurer of this colony, for the time being, and in all publick payments, and for any Fund at any time in the Treasury." These notes were issued in shillings and pounds and limited to May 31, 1711.

The second issue of November 1, 1709 was for £4,000 or 14,545 "Lyon dollars." As before "shall be in Value equal to money." This currency was also issued in shillings and pounds and limited to November 30, 1712.

The last issue of 1709, November 12, was for £4,000 or 14,545 "Lyon" dollars. The wording states "This indented Bill of — Ounces of Plate, or — Lyon dollars, due from the Colony of New York to the Possessor thereof, shall be of value, equal to Money." There were 300 bills each of 20, 16 and 8 Lyon dollars and

337 bills of 4 Lyon dollars. This issue was limited to February 28, 1713. It is doubtful if any are available today. The amount cancelled of these first three emissions is not known.

The second and third issues appear significant. Apparently a sufficient quantity of Lion Dalers were available in New York to warrant the backing of the currency. It was not until 1717 that New York currency was "in value equal to Sevil, Pillar, or Mexico Plate."

The Dutch dollars in discussion are usually dated in the 1600's or late 1590's. The rampant lion on the obverse gives them their name. A smaller rampant lion within the shield below a half figure of a knight is portrayed on the reverse. Most of the crown size pieces show wear, thus giving evidence of usage. However, if the large Dutch coin portrays a mounted knight, it is a ducatoon, another denomination altogether. Some ducatons probably circulated in New Netherland but they probably saw more use in Europe and by the East India Company. It is therefore contended that the "Lyon" dollar was a true competitor to the piece of eight in early colonial Americana and should be thus recognized.

#### SUBSCRIPTION NOTICE

Subscription orders must reach this office before the 10th of December in order to have the subscription begin with the January issue of the Journal. Subscriptions received after the 10th of December will begin with the February issue. Back issues of the Journal are not available. Subscriptions will not begin with the previous month's issue.





long known in this country, and abroad, without its duplicate being discovered, it seems but fair to conclude that it is *unique*. *In very fine, uncirculated, and nearly proof condition, and certainly one of the most important and desirable coins in the early Colonial series.*

52,50

2302. New England Stiver; obv. New England, M.; rev. 1, s. v. c., two lions rudely executed to right and left in the field of the coin. See Dickeson, plate xx., No. 14. No one acquainted with the coins of Holland can hesitate for a moment as to the origin of this. It differs in no respect, in its general appearance, and particular style of workmanship, from the Dutch Stiver of 200 years ago. Was there a Dutch settlement in New England at that early period? Mr. Mickley, with great ingenuity and probability, rendered the letters on the reverse, 1 S(tiver) V(on) C(onnecicut;) and here, for the present, speculation may as well rest. So far as is known, this piece is unique. Interesting *it must* be to every American numismatist and student; and it was not without reason that its late owner regarded it not only as one of the most valuable, but also as one of the most important coins in his vast collection. In fine condition.

Seaway

80.00

2303. Bermuda Coin; obv. a hog, with the numerals XII. above, SOMMER ISLANDS; rev. a ship under sail, firing a gun. A coin struck for circulation in the Bermuda Islands, and alluded to by Capt. John Smith, in his travels, in the following words: "Besides meat, and drink, and clothes, they had for a time a certain kind of brass money, with a hogge on one side, in memory of the abundance of hogges which were found at their first landing. The specimen under consideration is from the celebrated Numismatic collection of Mr. Hollis, and is probably the very earliest coin designed in any manner for America. It was long considered unique; but another has been recently discovered, and is now in the collection of C. I. Bushnell, Esq. A third

Cogan

Mickley Sale 10/28/67



8.20 347 Massachusetts: Pine-tree Threepence: no pellets beside tree: 4 roots l.: thin letters. R group of 7 pellets after D: very fine; well centered. (Crosby, 2<sup>a</sup>-B, Rare<sup>3</sup>.)

1.00 348 Massachusetts: Pine-tree Threepence: large tree in circle, separating the value III. | PENCE: in outer circle: PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS. R same design, from same die, but nearly obliterated in striking the obv.: good: curious, and of unknown manufacture; size 16.

30.00 349 New England: Stiver: two lions or skins I-S | V-C. R NEW ENGLA | ND | K: the N's reversed: M inverted: believed to be *unique*: copper; very good. (Crosby, p. 347, pl. VIII, No. 13.) We think this token is of native manufacture and not Dutch, as Mr. Crosby suggests; as the workmanship, letters, &c., are in no way like the Dutch work, but strongly resemble the crude engraving of the Pine-tree money makers.

70.00 350 New England: Halfpenny: elephant l. R GOD: | PRESERVE: | (new) | ENGLAND: | 1694: good; *very* rare. (Crosby, pl. IX, No. 3.)

47.00 351 Massachusetts: Cent, 1787: small compact date: arrows on left, olive branch on right: very fine; extremely rare. (Crosby pl. VI, No. 5, the identical piece; on p. 250 he says it is the only specimen he had seen.)

3.00 352 Massachusetts: Cent, 1787. R 4 leaves on olive branch: 7 arrows on r.: deep nick in centre: otherwise good: very rare: small planchet; size 16.

16.50 353 Massachusetts: Cent, 1787: divided date: 5 leaves on branch: 9 arrows: sharp: uncirculated; a beauty.

11.50 354 Massachusetts: Cent, 1787: compact date: 13 arrows: sharp, uncirc.; equally desirable.

2.50 355 Massachusetts: Half Cent, 1787: 10 arrows: thin figures; very fine and sharp.

3.60 356 Massachusetts: Half Cent, 1787: 12 arrows: broad figures: no period after final s: sharp; uncirc.

1.00 357 Massachusetts: Half Cent, 1787: same as last but the branch and arrows have been skillfully removed; very fine impression.

6.50 358 Massachusetts: Cent, 1788: 12 arrows: short 1 in date: sharp, uncirc. impression: rare; so perfect.

Parnelle Sale 6/25/1890